
Booz Allen Hamilton

NOAA Report on the Ocean and Great Lakes Economy of the United States

ENOW Final Economic Report

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LINKING PEOPLE, INFORMATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

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Executive Summary

In the United States, many industries operate in coastal areas, but only a handful of industries depend on the water directly to support their economic activities. The *Economics: National Ocean Watch* (ENOW) data set highlights and quantifies these industries, allowing a better understanding of the ocean and Great Lakes economy in the U.S. The ENOW data set is produced by and available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal Services Center (CSC).

In 2009, the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy supported 2.6 million jobs and produced \$223 billion in GDP. When compared to the total U.S. economy, it accounted for 2.0% of jobs and 1.6% of GDP. Like most other specific types of economic activity, the ocean and Great Lakes economy seems small when compared to the total U.S. economy. However, when compared to the total economy of other countries, it doesn't seem so small. For example, in terms of GDP, the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is larger than the total economy of Denmark, which produced \$212 billion in GDP in 2009. But the size of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is only part of what makes it worth studying. The economic resilience it showed during the 2007 recession is noteworthy to say the least.

The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy weathered the storm of the 2007 recession better than most other parts of the U.S. economy. From 2005 to 2009, employment grew 1.4% in the ocean and Great Lakes economy while employment in the total U.S. economy fell 2.3%. GDP in the ocean and Great Lakes economy grew an impressive 64.9% from 2005 to 2009, while GDP only grew 1.7% in the total U.S. economy during the same time period. The economic resilience shown by the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy during the most severe economic downturn in recent history make it an area of key importance for policymakers, economic development organizations, coastal resource managers, and anyone involved in economic growth in coastal areas. Part of NOAA's vision of the future is "resilient ecosystems, communities, and economies." The ENOW data set reveals just how resilient the ocean and Great Lakes economy is.

The ENOW data set contains data for six economic sectors that directly depend on the ocean and/or Great Lakes. The tourism and recreation sector employs the most people, accounting for 72% of all jobs in the ocean and Great Lakes economy. The offshore mineral extraction sector produces the most GDP, accounting for 41% of all GDP produced in the ocean and Great Lakes economy. The living resources sector is the smallest industry in terms of employment and GDP, but much of the activity in this sector occurs in rural coastal areas, making it a more integral part of rural coastal economies.

Part of NOAA's mission is to "conserve and manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources." The ocean and Great Lakes economy is unique in that the economic health of many of its sectors is directly affected by the ecological health of the oceans and Great Lakes. The two sectors most affected by their waters' ecological health are the living resources and tourism and recreation sectors. The living resources sector includes fishing, which needs a healthy ecosystem to support sustainable fisheries. The tourism and recreation sector benefits from the aesthetic qualities people enjoy in a healthy ecosystem. Policymakers, economic developers, and coastal resource managers are well aware of the challenges created when forced to balance the seemingly conflicting interests of economic growth and environmental health. The information contained in the ENOW data set can help shed light on these industries and provide the insights needed to maintain balance between progress and preservation.

There is significant regional variation in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy. The Gulf of Mexico produces the most GDP due to the large amount offshore mineral extraction that happens there. Because of their large tourism and recreation sectors, the Mid-Atlantic and West regions both employ more people than the Gulf of Mexico. The offshore mineral extraction industry is concentrated mostly in the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pacific (Alaska) while the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors have a significant presence in all regions.

The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is a yet vital and resilient part of the total U.S. economy. The ENOW data set provides unique insights into what drives the economies that depend on the ocean and Great Lakes and how they relate to the overall economy. Since the data set is available at the county level, policy makers, economic developers, and coastal resource managers alike can use the data to help inform decisions made at the local, state, regional, or national levels. The information contained in the ENOW data set can help key stakeholders make more informed decisions and help them achieve balance between progress and preservation.

ENOW Report Overview – Detailed Summary

The United States ocean and Great Lakes economy is an integral part of the overall U.S. economy. A significant amount of economic activity occurs in the coastal states and counties of the U.S. and a substantial portion of that economic activity is driven by the ocean and Great Lakes economy. The following summaries provide a closer look at the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy through the lens of the *Economics: National Ocean Watch* (ENOW) data set, produced by and available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal Services Center (CSC). The ENOW data set contains data on ocean-dependent economic sectors for states and counties along all U.S. coastlines.

The United States Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

A nation's economy is like a mechanical engine comprised of interconnected, moving parts. Every part is important, no matter how small. Removing or damaging any part of "the engine" could cause it to slow down, stall, or stop completely. Conversely, improving any part of the engine could enhance performance in ways that could not be anticipated. The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy and its component sectors are a small part of the overall economy, but these activities are critical components of the nation's "economic engine." The ocean economy provides oil and natural gas critical to our nation that uses more energy every year. Moreover, the ocean economy includes recreation areas around the country that support hundreds of thousands of jobs. The ocean economy also provides seafood for consumption and boats for transportation but more importantly, the ocean economy functions as an essential, interconnected moving part of the American economic machine.

The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy employed 2.6 million people and produced \$223 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.0% of all U.S. jobs and 1.6% of total U.S. GDP. Economic activity in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is not evenly distributed among all six ocean sectors (the six ocean sectors are detailed in the history of the ENOW data set section). The tourism and recreation sector employed 72% of personnel working in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy in 2009, more than all other ocean sectors combined. The offshore mineral extraction sector produced 42% of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy's GDP – the largest component of all ocean sectors – with only 6% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for 28% of the ocean and Great Lakes GDP, making it the second-highest contributor to the ocean and Great Lakes economy's GDP.

From 2005 to 2009, a time period that included the 2007 recession, employment in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy grew by 1.4% and real GDP grew by 64.9%. During the same time period (2005 to 2009), the total U.S. economy lost 2.3% of employment and real GDP increased by only 1.7%. The economic resilience and the ability of the ocean and great lakes economies to grow in the face of the most severe economic downturn in recent history were primarily driven by two industries: tourism and recreation and offshore mineral extraction.

Economic Variables Explained

Economists use data, (also referred to as "economic indicators") to analyze economic activity. The ENOW data set includes data on employment, establishments, wages, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Real GDP.

- **Employment** measures the number of people working in an economy at any given point in time. It is often available at specific levels of regional and industry detail. For example, employment can measure the number of people working in a given year in the tourism and recreation industry in Charleston County, South Carolina. Employment is collected from business establishments, not individuals. As a result, employment is a count of jobs, not people employed and can count the same person twice if they have two jobs. Employment also does not capture the self-employed.
- **Establishments** measure the number of businesses operating at any given point in time. These businesses can be of any size, employing one person or thousands of people. Unincorporated businesses, self-employed, and volunteers are not captured.
- **Wages** represent the gross payroll earned by employees at any given point in time. Wages are a major component of GDP and are available in the same level of detail.
- **Gross Domestic Product**, also known as GDP, is the dollar value of all goods and services produced in an economy in a given period. Just as employment measures the number of people working in an economy at any given time, GDP measures the value of goods and services produced by an economy at any given time. GDP is also available at specific levels of regional and industry detail and can measure, for example, the value of goods and services produced in a given year by the tourism and recreation industry in Charleston County, South Carolina.
- **Real GDP** is GDP adjusted to remove the effects of inflation (the gradual increase in prices over time). Economists use real GDP to measure the changes in the true value of goods and services over time without allowing increases in the general price level to distort the actual changes in the value of the goods and services produced. Real GDP is available in the same level of regional and industry detail as regular GDP.

Other Important Characteristics of the Data

There are three other important features of the ENOW data set that should be considered. First, as with most economic data produced by the federal government, any data that could be used to learn about specific business establishments are suppressed. Second is the fact that, with ENOW data, “bigger is better.” Data that must be suppressed for counties can often be included in state and national totals. Similarly, data that is suppressed for industries or sectors can often be included in totals for the ocean and Great Lakes economy. For this reason, totals reported in ENOW are often different from the sum of the parts. In almost all cases, the larger numbers are the most accurate. Finally, ENOW data is derived from employment statistics and, thus, fails to include the number of self-employed persons working in its six sectors. This limitation can be overcome by supplementing the basic ENOW data with complementary data on the self-employed, such as that produced by the Bureau of the Census in their Nonemployer Statistics. These characteristics are discussed more fully in the sections below.

The Tourism and Recreation and Offshore Mineral Extraction Sectors

The tourism and recreation and offshore mineral extraction sectors are the two most economically productive sectors of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy. The offshore mineral extraction sector drove growth in real GDP from 2005 to 2009 and the tourism and recreation industry employed more of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes workforce than all other ocean sectors combined.

The tourism and recreation sector employed 72% of people working in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy in 2009, but only accounted for 28% of the GDP produced by the ocean and Great Lakes economy. In comparison, the offshore mineral extraction sector employed only 6% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce yet produced 42% of its GDP. There is also a large disparity in the average wage

per employee in each industry. The average wage per employee was \$20,000 per year in the tourism and recreation sector in 2009, the lowest annual wage of all the ocean sectors. However, the offshore mineral extraction sector had the highest average wage per employee of all the ocean sectors at \$126,000 per year in 2009.

The disparities in employment, GDP, and average wage per employee are largely explained by the different characteristics of each industry. The tourism and recreation sector is a service-oriented industry and employs many part-time and seasonal workers. The offshore mineral extraction sector is highly capital intensive, requires a labor force with advanced, technical training, and the materials extracted (oil, natural gas, etc.) are exchanged in the economy at relatively high prices, which drives up GDP. The level of geographic dispersion also is a contributing factor since the tourism and recreation sector is present in nearly every coastal county in the U.S., while the offshore mineral extraction sector is concentrated primarily in the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pacific regions.

The employment and real GDP growth in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy were primarily driven by the tourism and recreation and offshore mineral extraction industries. Employment growth in these two sectors offset employment declines in the other ocean and Great Lakes sectors during this period. Real GDP grew in all ocean and Great Lakes sectors, but a 195.6% increase in the offshore mineral extraction sector helped drive real GDP growth up to 64.9% for all ocean sectors combined.

The Living Resources Sector

The living resources sector includes the fishing industry, aquaculture, and seafood processing and markets – all activities intimately involved with the economy and ecology of the oceans and Great Lakes. The living resources sector is the smallest economic sector in terms of employment and GDP in the ENOW data set, but is frequently the first economic asset that comes to mind when the “ocean and Great Lakes economy” is mentioned. Much like the agriculture industry in the general U.S. economy, the living resources sector embodies an iconic image of the ocean and Great Lakes economy, despite its declining share of the total economy.

One of the distinctive aspects of the living resources sector is that nearly half of its workforce nationwide is self-employed. The data in the ENOW data set do not capture self-employed workers because the employment data provided to ENOW by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports employment information provided by employers, not individuals.¹ Therefore, in order to avoid missing the self-employed in this industry, the Nonemployer Statistics produced by the U.S. Census Bureau² were included and referenced in this assessment.

The ENOW data set shows that the living resources sector employed 59,000 workers in 2008 and the Nonemployer Statistics information reports an additional 55,000 self-employed workers in the sector. Including the self-employed brings the total number of personnel working in the living resources sector to 113,540 in 2008. Using the Nonemployer Statistics moves the living resources sector from the sixth

¹ More information regarding the measurement of employment by the QCEW is available on their website: <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewfaq.htm#Q15>

² More information on the Census Bureau’s Nonemployer Statistics is available on their website: <http://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/index.html>

largest employer in the ocean economy to the fifth largest, surpassing employment in the marine construction sector.

Self-employed workers make up a significant portion of employment in the living resources sector in every region. In the Gulf of Mexico, Southeast, Northeast, and Pacific regions, the self-employed outnumber the employed. The self-employed in Maine, Florida, and Louisiana all outnumber the employed by large margins. The self-employed account for more than 60% of total employment in the living resources sector in many other states.

Gross receipts data (total sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns) are the monetary data collected in conjunction with Nonemployer Statistics. While this data cannot be directly compared with wages in the living resources industry, it provides an idea as to the economic scale involved with the self-employed. In 2008, the ENOW data show \$2.1 billion in wages paid out in the living resources sector. During the same year, more than \$2.8 billion in gross receipts were reported by the self-employed in the living resources sector. While these figures are not directly comparable measures, the receipts collected by the self-employed when factored into this assessment, places in perspective the relative importance of the self-employed in living resources sector.

Currently, Nonemployer Statistics for the ENOW sectors are available only for 2008, so they cannot be included when calculating trends in the industry. The trends depicted in the ENOW data for the living resources sector show the industry had a difficult time from 2005 to 2009. During this period, employment in the living resources sector fell 9.4% nationwide and real GDP was nearly unchanged at 0.3%. Employment fell faster than the rest of the U.S. economy, which lost 2.3% of its employment during the same period. Real GDP did not grow as fast as the rest of the U.S. economy, which grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

The Marine Construction, Ship and Boat Building, and Marine Transportation Sectors

While the marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation sectors are not the largest economic contributors in the ocean and Great Lakes economy, they are integral components. Together, they employed 21% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce and accounted for 28% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009. In addition, all 3 of these sectors paid an average wage per employee above the national average in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment declined in ship and boat building and marine transportation and employment in the marine construction sector was nearly unchanged. Despite the employment losses, all of these industries were able to show growth in real GDP from 2005 to 2009. The resilience of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy and its ability to grow real GDP helped the overall US economy survive the largest economic downturn in recent history.

The regional distribution of these industries varies due to the differences in each industry's characteristics. Ship and boat building, for example, is present in most regions, but is most prominent in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mid-Atlantic region. Similarly, the marine construction industry is present in most regions, but highly concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico. By contrast, the marine transportation sector is a relatively small but integral part of the ocean and Great Lakes, providing international trade connections for economic activity across the country.

Comparing the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy in Urban and Rural Areas

As noted previously, the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is a vital part of the total U.S. economy. In rural counties along U.S. coastlines, the ocean and Great Lakes economy plays an even larger role in the local communities, supporting larger percentages of jobs and wages than in urban counties with more diversified economies.

Of the 448 counties included in the ENOW data set, 269 are classified as urban, 96 are classified as suburban, and 83 are considered rural for this analysis (60%, 21%, and 19%, respectively).³ While the urban counties support many more jobs in both the ocean and general economies, the percentage of total jobs accounted for by the ocean and Great Lakes economy is larger in rural counties. In 2009, the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy supported 2.2 million jobs in urban counties and only 45,000 in rural counties. However, this amounted to only 4.2% of total jobs in urban counties and 10.4% of total jobs in rural counties. Looking at wages reveals similar results. The wages paid in urban counties in 2009 represented 2.9% of all wages paid in urban counties, while the wages paid in rural counties represented 9.2% of all wages paid, more than triple the urban percentage.

Of the eight ENOW regions,⁴ the Great Lakes, North Pacific, and Southeast regions have the largest number of rural counties. The regions with the highest percentage of rural jobs supported by the ocean economy are the North Pacific (16.2%), the West (15.6%), and the Northeast (14.7%). The percentage of jobs supported by the ocean and Great Lakes economy is larger in rural counties than urban counties in every region except the Pacific (Hawaii, where data for its one rural county are suppressed). The percentage of wages paid by the ocean and Great Lakes economy is also larger in rural counties than in urban counties except in the Gulf of Mexico and Southeast regions.

The six ocean and Great Lakes sectors are not evenly distributed across urban and rural counties. While they all have some presence in rural counties, the living resources sector is the only one with a substantial percentage of its activity located in rural counties. In this sector, 21.5% of all jobs and 18.7% of the GDP is from rural counties. To put that in perspective, only 5% of the offshore mineral extraction sector's jobs are located in rural counties and 1.7% of jobs in tourism and recreation are located in rural counties. Interestingly, the tourism and recreation sector is the largest employer of all the ocean sectors in rural counties. However, the high percentage of employment in the living resources sector located in rural counties shows that it is much more dependent on rural economies than the other ocean sectors.

The ENOW data at the county level contains many suppressed values, so the relationships reported here are consistent, but the totals are likely dampened. Looking at employment and GDP in the ocean and Great Lakes economy in urban, suburban, and rural counties reveals wide ranges of values, but the median⁵ value in each case is consistent with the relationships detailed in this section. The median employment level in rural, suburban, and urban counties is 425, 1,395, and 4,051 workers, respectively. The median dollar amount of GDP produced in rural, suburban, and urban counties is \$12.3 million,

³ The urban, suburban, and rural designations were identified with the USDA's Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. Counties with codes of 1, 2, or 3 are "urban," codes of 4, 5, or 6 are "suburban," and codes of 7, 8, or 9 are considered "rural." An explanation of the codes and the supporting data can be found on the USDA's website at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/RuralUrbanContinuumCodes/>

⁴ The eight ENOW regions are: The Great Lakes, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, West, Pacific, and North Pacific.

⁵ The median of a data set is often used when data is highly variable and could skew other summarizing measures such as the average (mean).

\$68.9 million, and \$200.4 million, respectively. While the data is not exact, the relationships present in the ENOW data set provide valuable insight into the characteristics and contrasts among urban, suburban, and rural ocean and Great Lakes economies.

Regional Variation in the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy

The ENOW data set divides the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy into eight regions: Great Lakes, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, West, Pacific, and North Pacific. Each coastal region provides a unique contribution to its corresponding local economy as well as to the overall ocean and non-ocean economies of the United States. The North Pacific and Pacific regions each consist of only one state (Alaska and Hawaii, respectively); therefore, these “regions” are described in the section containing the state summaries.

The coastal regions of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy vary in size and economic composition. Due to a large amount of activity in offshore mineral extraction, the ocean economy of the Gulf of Mexico accounted for \$100.7 billion (45%) of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy’s GDP in 2009, more than any other region. However, the ocean economies of the Mid-Atlantic and West regions both employ more personnel than the Gulf of Mexico region. The tourism and recreation industry is a large part of nearly every region’s ocean economy and the living resources sector is small but nearly equally distributed across all coastal regions.

Economic growth was not equal in all regions of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy from 2005 to 2009. During this period, employment grew by more than 14% in the North Pacific and more moderate, single-digit growth was seen in the Gulf of Mexico, Mid-Atlantic, West, and Northeast regions. These employment gains offset employment declines in the Great Lakes, Pacific, and Southeast regions, resulting in a 1.4% increase in employment for the overall U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew in all regions from 2005 to 2009, most notably in the Gulf of Mexico and North Pacific regions, which increased 135% and 149%, respectively. Real GDP growth in all regions was not only positive, but every region except for the Pacific grew by more than 10%.

The U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy in Each ENOW State

Each state in the ENOW data set represents a significant segment of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy with a unique set of economic characteristics. A separate analysis of each individual state is available in the following reports.

History of the *Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)* Data Set

The origin of the *Economics: National Ocean Watch (ENOW)* data set dates back to the 1970s when the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis began to estimate the contribution of ocean-related economic activity to Gross National Product (GNP) in a series of studies. Over the last few decades, a number of similar studies refined the prevailing methodologies until a composition of economic data, similar to what is seen in the ENOW data set, emerged from research conducted by the National Ocean Economics Program (NOEP).⁶ NOAA provided much of the funding for NOEP's research. NOEP identified six ocean-dependent economic sectors, defined almost identically to those seen in the current ENOW data set. The data in the current ENOW data set have been refined slightly with updated definitions for two of the ocean sectors, but retains the general structure of a six-sector ocean economy used in the NOEP study.

ENOW Data Overview

The ENOW data set includes six economic sectors that directly depend on the ocean and Great Lakes, quantified by four economic indicators.

The six ocean sectors are:

- **Living Resources**
 - Includes: fishing, fish hatcheries and aquaculture, seafood processing, and seafood markets
- **Marine Construction**
 - Includes: marine related construction
- **Marine Transportation**
 - Includes: deep sea freight, marine passenger transportation, pipeline transportation, marine transportation services, search and navigation equipment, and warehousing
- **Offshore Mineral Extraction**
 - Includes: oil and gas exploration and production and limestone, sand, and gravel mining
- **Ship and Boat Building**
 - Includes: ship building and repair and boat building and repair
- **Tourism and Recreation**
 - Includes: eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging, scenic water tours, marinas, boat dealers, recreational vehicle parks and campsites, and sporting goods

Each ocean sector is measured by the following four economic indicators:

- Employment
- GDP
- Wages
- Business Establishments

The ENOW data set allows users to quickly access the information they need to study the ocean economy and answer questions relevant to coastal economic issues.

⁶ More on the NOEP can be found at their website: <http://www.oceaneconomics.org/>

ENOW Data Sources, Production Methods, and Limitations

The ENOW employment, wage, and establishment data comes from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).⁷ The ENOW GDP data comes from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).⁸ Four states have special restrictions regarding the use of the data they provide to the BLS in ENOW. For those states (New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Michigan) zip code level data from the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns are used to compute data for the Tourism and Recreation sector.

The ENOW data is produced in a similar way to that of QCEW and BEA data: by aggregating survey-based microdata to construct industry-level estimates at various regional levels. In most cases, industry-level estimates produced by BLS and BEA are used directly. For county-level estimates of the Tourism and Recreation sector, for the total Ocean Economy and for state and national estimates for all ENOW sectors, NOAA computes new estimates directly from the microdata. All data quality measures utilized by the BLS and BEA are also applied to the ENOW data set.

The BLS uses surveys of business establishments to obtain its employment, wage, and establishment data. Because these businesses do not want proprietary business information (employee payroll data, etc.) released publicly, the BLS applies strict confidentiality standards to their published data. In order to maintain the confidentiality of their survey respondents, the BLS will not disclose certain data points that fail to meet these standards, resulting in a "suppressed" value.⁹ These confidentiality standards also are applied to the ENOW data. There are four cases in which data are suppressed:

1. Data is not released when there are three or fewer establishments within any industry in any region.
2. Data is not released when any industry in any region has one establishment comprising 80% or more of the employment in that industry and region.
3. It must not be possible to compare published totals to determine an undisclosed value. For this reason, data for an industry is sometimes suppressed even if it passes rules 1 and 2.
4. Industry data for a given region must not be released if they are suppressed in any other publicly available Bureau of Labor Statistics database.

The definitions used to create the six ocean-dependent economic sectors are what make the ENOW data set distinct. The ocean sectors in the ENOW data set are specific combinations of existing industries identified as dependent on the ocean or Great Lakes and are classified by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS).¹⁰ A full list of the component NAICS codes that comprise each ocean sector can be found on the NOAA Coastal Services Center's (CSC) website.¹¹

⁷ More on the QCEW can be found at their website: <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>

⁸ More on GDP can be found at the BEA's website: <http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

⁹ The information quality guidelines of the BEA can be found here: <http://www.bea.gov/about/infoqual.htm>. The confidentiality guidelines of the BLS can be found here: <http://www.bls.gov/bls/confidentiality.htm>.

¹⁰ More on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) can be found here: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

¹¹ The document outlining the NAICS codes included in each ENOW ocean sector can be found here: http://csc.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/data/enow/_pdf/ENOW_FAQs.pdf

ENOW's use of QCEW data results in another limitation. QCEW data are reported by employers and, thus, do not capture self-employed workers. This limitation is particularly important in sectors like living resources that are dominated by the self-employed in most places.

One final limitation of the ENOW data set is the fact that its data currently spans from 2005 to 2009—a time-series that is too short to identify many long-term economic trends. Production of an updated ENOW data set with historical values beginning in 1990 will begin in 2012.

National Infographic Summaries

National Summary, Page 1: “The United States Ocean and Great Lakes Economy”

The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy employed 2.6 million people and produced \$223 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.0% of all U.S. jobs and 1.6% of total U.S. GDP. Economic activity in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is not evenly distributed among all six ocean sectors. The tourism and recreation sector employed 72% of personnel working in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy in 2009, more than all other ocean sectors combined. The offshore mineral extraction sector produced 42% of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy's GDP – the largest component of all ocean sectors and with only 6% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce. The tourism and recreation sector accounted for 28% of the ocean and Great Lakes GDP, making it the second-highest contributor to the ocean and Great Lakes economy's GDP.

Employment in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy grew by 1.4% and real GDP grew by 64.9% from 2005 to 2009, a time period which included the 2007 recession. During the same time period, the total U.S. economy lost 2.3% of its employment and real GDP increased by only 1.7%. The economic resilience and the ability of the ocean and Great Lakes economies to grow in the face of one of the most severe economic downturns in recent history was primarily driven by two industries: tourism and recreation, and offshore mineral extraction.

Data Points

- Total U.S. economy in 2009
 - Employed 128.6 million people
 - Produced over \$14 trillion in GDP
- U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy in 2009
 - Employed 2.6 million people
 - 2.0% of total U.S. jobs
 - Produced \$223 billion in GDP
 - 1.6% of total U.S. GDP
- Ocean and Great Lakes industry composition in 2009
 - Tourism and recreation sector
 - Employed 72% of people working in the ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Accounted for 28% of the GDP produced by the ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction sector
 - Employed only 6% of people working in the ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Accounted for 42% of the GDP produced by the ocean and Great Lakes economy
- Economic growth in the total U.S. economy, 2005 to 2009

- Employment declined 2.3%
- Real GDP grew 1.7%
- Economic growth in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy, 2005 to 2009
 - Employment grew 1.4%
 - Real GDP grew 64.9%

National Summary, Page 2: “The Offshore Mineral Extraction and Tourism and Recreation Industries: The Engine and the Employer of the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy”

The offshore mineral extraction and tourism and recreation sectors are the two most economically productive sectors of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy. The offshore mineral extraction sector drove growth in real GDP from 2005 to 2009 and the tourism and recreation industry employed a larger percentage of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes workforce than all other ocean sectors combined.

The tourism and recreation sector employed 72% of personnel working in the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy in 2009, but only accounted for 28% of the GDP produced by the ocean and Great Lakes economy. In comparison, the offshore mineral extraction sector employed only 6% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce, but accounted for 42% of the GDP produced by the ocean and Great Lakes economy. There is also a large disparity in the average wage per employee in each industry. The average wage per employee was \$20,368 per year in the tourism and recreation sector in 2009, the lowest annual wage of all the ocean sectors. The offshore mineral extraction sector had the highest average wage per employee of all the ocean sectors at \$125,938 per year in 2009.

The disparities in employment, GDP, and average wage per employee are largely explained by the different characteristics of each industry. The tourism and recreation sector is a service-oriented industry and employs many part-time and seasonal workers. The offshore mineral extraction sector is highly capital intensive, requires a labor force with advanced, technical training, and the materials extracted (oil, natural gas, etc.) are exchanged in the market economy at relatively high price levels, which drives up GDP. Geographic dispersion is also a contributing factor since the tourism and recreation sector is present in nearly every coastal county in the U.S., while the offshore mineral extraction sector is concentrated primarily in the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pacific regions.

Employment growth in the offshore mineral extraction and tourism and recreation sectors offset employment declines in the other ocean and Great Lakes sectors during this period. Real GDP grew in all ocean and Great Lakes sectors, but a 195.6% increase in the offshore mineral extraction sector drove real GDP growth up to 64.9% for all ocean sectors.

Data Points

- Tourism and recreation
 - Employed 72% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce in 2009
 - 1,861,881 workers
 - Accounted for 28% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009
 - \$61.5 billion in GDP
 - Average wage per employee: \$20,368 per year in 2009

- Employment grew by 2.7% from 2005 to 2009
- Real GDP grew by 11.8% from 2005 to 2009
- Offshore mineral extraction
 - Employed 6% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce in 2009
 - 143,992 workers
 - Accounted for 42% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009
 - \$92.5 billion in GDP
 - Average wage per employee: \$125,938 per year in 2009
 - Employment grew by 14.4% from 2005 to 2009
 - Real GDP grew by 195.6% from 2005 to 2009

National Summary, Page 3: “The Living Resources Sector: Image of the Ocean Economy”

The living resources sector includes the fishing industry, aquaculture, and seafood processing and markets – all activities intimately involved with the economy and ecology of the oceans and Great Lakes. The living resources sector is the smallest economic sector in terms of employment and GDP in the ENOW data set, but is oftentimes the first economic asset that comes to mind when the “ocean and Great Lakes economy” is mentioned. Much like the U.S. agriculture industry in the general U.S. economy, the living resources sector embodies an iconic image of the ocean and Great Lakes economy, despite its declining contribution to the economy relative to other industries.

One of the unique aspects of the living resources sector is that nearly half of its workforce nationwide is self-employed. The data in the ENOW data set do not capture self-employed workers because the employment data provided to ENOW by the QCEW of the BLS reports employment information provided by employers, not individuals.¹² Therefore, to avoid missing the self-employed in this industry, the Nonemployer Statistics produced by the U.S. Census Bureau was referenced for this assessment.¹³

The ENOW data set shows that the living resources sector employed 58,470 workers in 2008 and the nonemployer statistics information reports an additional 55,070 self-employed workers in the sector. Including the self-employed brings the total number of personnel working in the living resources sector to 113,540 in 2008. Using the nonemployer statistics moves the living resources sector from the sixth largest employer in the ocean economy to the fifth largest, surpassing employment in the marine construction sector.

Self-employed workers comprise a significant portion of employment in the living resources sector in every region. In the Gulf of Mexico, Southeast, Northeast, and Pacific regions, the self-employed outnumber the employed. The self-employed in Maine, Florida, and Louisiana outnumber the employed by large margins. Many other states show that the self-employed account for more than 60% of employment in the living resources sector.

¹² More information regarding the measurement of employment by the QCEW is available on their website: <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewfaq.htm#Q15>

¹³ More information on the Census Bureau’s nonemployer statistics is available on their website: <http://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/index.html>

Gross receipts data (total sales, commissions, and income from trades and businesses, as reported on annual business income tax returns) are the monetary data collected in conjunction with Nonemployer Statistics. While this data cannot be directly compared with wages in the living resources industry, it provides an idea as to the economic scale involved with the self-employed. In 2008, the ENOW data show \$2.1 billion in wages paid out in the living resources sector. During the same year, more than \$2.8 billion in gross receipts were reported by the self-employed in the living resources sector. While these are not directly comparable measures, the receipts collected by the self-employed when factored into this assessment, places in perspective the relative importance of the self-employed in living resources sector.

Because the Nonemployer statistics are only available for 2008, they cannot be included when calculating trends in the industry. The trends in the ENOW data for the living resources sector show the industry had a difficult time from 2005 to 2009. During this period, employment in the living resources sector fell 9.4% nationwide and real GDP was nearly unchanged at 0.3%. Employment fell faster than the rest of the U.S. economy, which lost 2.3% employment during the same period. Real GDP did not grow as fast as the rest of the U.S. economy, which grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Data Points:

- ENOW employment in living resources in 2008: 58,470
- Nonemployer statistics employment in living resources in 2008: 55,070
- Total U.S. living resources employment including both data sets: 113,540
 - Using both data sets to calculate total employment moves living resources from the sixth largest employer to the fifth largest employer (surpassing marine construction)
- Wages paid in the living resources sector in 2008: \$2.1 billion
- Gross receipts reported in the living resources sector (from nonemployer stats) in 2008: \$2.8 billion
- Living resources sector growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment fell 9.4%
 - Real GDP about unchanged at 0.3%
- U.S. growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment fell 2.3%
 - Real GDP grew 1.7%

National Summary, Page 4: “Working on the Water: A Closer Look at the Marine Construction, Marine Transportation, and Ship and Boat Building Industries”

While the marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation sectors are not the largest economic contributors in the ocean and Great Lakes economy, they are integral components. Together, they employed 21% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce and accounted for 28% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009. In addition, all 3 of these sectors paid an average wage per employee above the national average of \$35,966 per year in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, Employment declined in ship and boat building and marine transportation and employment in the marine construction sector was nearly unchanged. Despite the employment losses, all of these industries were able to show growth in real GDP from 2005 to 2009. The resilience of the

U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy and its ability to grow real GDP helped the overall US economy survive the largest economic downturn in recent history.

The regional distribution of these industries varies due to the differences in each industry's characteristics. Ship and boat building, for example, is present in most regions, but is most prominent in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mid-Atlantic region. Similarly, the marine construction industry is present in most regions, but highly concentrated in the Gulf of Mexico due to the high demand for marine construction services from the offshore mineral extraction industry, which is also prevalent in the Gulf. By contrast, the marine transportation sector is a relatively small but integral part of the ocean and economy in nearly all regions.

Data Points

- Marine construction
 - Employed 4% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce in 2009
 - 91,986 workers
 - Accounted for 5% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009
 - \$10.79 billion in GDP
 - Average wage per employee: \$65,966 per year in 2009
 - Employment grew by 0.2% from 2005 to 2009
 - Real GDP grew by 39.9% from 2005 to 2009
- Ship and boat building
 - Employed 5% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce in 2009
 - 121,348 workers
 - Accounted for 4% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009
 - \$9.9 billion in GDP
 - Average wage per employee: \$53,887 per year in 2009
 - Employment declined by 11.9% from 2005 to 2009
 - Real GDP grew by 1.8% from 2005 to 2009
- Marine transportation
 - Employed 12% of the ocean and Great Lakes workforce in 2009
 - 300,395 workers
 - Accounted for 19% of ocean and Great Lakes GDP in 2009
 - \$42.3 billion in GDP
 - Average wage per employee: \$73,190 per year in 2009
 - Employment declined by 3.3% from 2005 to 2009
 - Real GDP grew by 26.9% from 2005 to 2009

National Summary, Page 5: “The U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy in Rural Areas: Harmonious Interdependence”

The U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy is a vital part of the total U.S. economy. In rural counties along U.S. coastlines, the ocean and Great Lakes economy plays a larger role in the local communities, supporting larger percentages of jobs and wages than in urban counties with more diversified economies.

Of the 448 counties included in the ENOW data set, 269 are classified as urban, 96 are classified as suburban, and 83 are considered rural for this analysis (60%, 21%, and 19%, respectively).¹⁴ While the urban counties support many more jobs in both the ocean and general economies, the percentage of total jobs accounted for by the ocean and Great Lakes economy is larger in rural counties. In 2009, the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy supported 2,154,217 jobs in urban counties and only 44,478 in rural counties. However, this amounted to only 4.2% of total jobs in urban counties and 10.4% of total jobs in rural counties. The percentage of jobs supported by the ocean and Great Lakes economy in rural counties was more than double the percentage in urban counties. Looking at wages reveals a similar story. The wages paid in urban counties in 2009 represented 2.9% of all wages paid in urban counties, while the wages paid in rural counties represented 9.2% of all wages paid, more than triple the urban percentage.

Of the eight ENOW regions, the Great Lakes, the North Pacific, and Southeast regions have the most rural counties. The regions with the highest percentage of rural jobs supported by the ocean economy are the North Pacific (16.2%), the West (15.6%), and the Northeast (14.7%). The percentage of jobs supported by the ocean and Great Lakes economy is larger in rural counties than urban counties in every region except the Pacific (which does not have ENOW data available for its one rural county). Looking at wages shows a similar trend, although there are two more exceptions: the Gulf of Mexico and the Southeast regions.

The ocean sectors are not evenly distributed across urban and rural counties. While they all have some presence in rural counties, the living resources sector is the only one with a substantial percentage of its activity located in rural counties. 21.5% of all living resources jobs are located in rural counties and 18.7% of the sector's GDP is produced in rural counties. To put that in perspective, only 5% of the offshore mineral extraction sector's jobs are located in rural counties and 1.7% of jobs in tourism and recreation are located in rural counties. Interestingly, the raw number of people employed in tourism and recreation in rural counties is 30,050, making it the largest employer in rural counties. However, looking at the percentage of the total industry shows that the living resources sector is much more dependent on rural counties.

The ENOW data at the county level contain many suppressed values, so the relationships reported here are consistent, but the totals are likely dampened. Looking at employment and GDP in the ocean and Great Lakes economy in urban, suburban, and rural counties reveals wide ranges of values, but the median value in each case is useful and is consistent with the relationships detailed in this section. The median employment level in rural, suburban, and urban counties is 425, 1,395, and 4,051 workers, respectively. The median amount of GDP produced in rural, suburban, and urban counties is \$12.3 million, \$68.9 million, and \$200.4 million, respectively. While the data is not perfect (economic data never is), the relationships present in the ENOW data set provide valuable insight into the characteristics and contrasts among urban, suburban, and rural ocean and Great Lakes economies.

Data Points:

- ENOW county designations
 - 448 ENOW counties

¹⁴ The urban, suburban, and rural designations were identified with the USDA's Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. Counties with codes of 1, 2, or 3 are "urban," codes of 4, 5, or 6 are "suburban," and codes of 7, 8, or 9 are considered "rural." An explanation of the codes and the supporting data can be found on the USDA's website at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/RuralUrbanContinuumCodes/>

- 269 urban counties
 - 60% of all ENOW counties
- 96 suburban counties
 - 21% of all ENOW counties
- 83 rural counties
 - 19% of all ENOW counties
- U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy in rural and urban counties in 2009
 - 2,154,217 ocean jobs in urban counties
 - 4.2% of all jobs in urban counties
 - 44,478 jobs in rural counties
 - 10.4% of all jobs in rural counties
 - \$77.4 billion in wages paid in urban counties
 - 2.9% of all wages in urban counties
 - \$1.4 billion in wages paid in rural counties
 - 9.2% of all wages paid in rural counties
- ENOW sector presence in rural counties
 - 21.5% of living resources jobs are located in rural counties
 - 5% of offshore mineral extraction jobs are located in rural counties
 - 1.7% of tourism and recreation jobs are located in rural counties
- ENOW range of values
 - Median employment values
 - 425 in rural counties
 - 1,395 in suburban counties
 - 4,051 in urban counties
 - Median GDP values
 - \$12.3 million in rural counties
 - \$68.9 million in suburban counties
 - \$200.4 million in urban counties

Regional Infographic Summaries

The ENOW data set divides the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy into eight regions: the Great Lakes, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, West, Pacific, and North Pacific. Each coastal region provides a unique contribution to its corresponding local economy as well as the overall ocean and non-ocean economies of the US. The Pacific and North Pacific regions each consist of only one state (Hawaii and Alaska, respectively) and are presented in the section of individual state reports.

Regional Summary, Page 1: “A Regional View of the U.S. Ocean and Great Lakes Economy”

The coastal regions of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy vary in size and economic composition. Due to a large amount of activity in offshore mineral extraction, the ocean economy of the Gulf of Mexico accounted for \$100.7 billion (45%) of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy’s GDP in 2009, more than any other region. However, the ocean economies of the Mid-Atlantic and West regions both

employ more people than the Gulf of Mexico. The tourism and recreation industry is a large part of nearly every region's ocean economy. The living resources sector is small but nearly equally distributed across all coastal regions.

Economic growth was not equal in all regions of the U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy from 2005 to 2009. During this period, employment grew by more than 14% in the North Pacific and more moderate, single-digit growth was seen in the Gulf of Mexico, Mid-Atlantic, West, and Northeast regions. These employment gains offset employment declines in the Great Lakes, Pacific, and Southeast regions, resulting in a 1.4% increase in employment for the overall U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew in all regions, most notably in the Gulf of Mexico and North Pacific regions, which grew 135% and 149%, respectively, from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP growth in all regions was not only positive, but every region except for the Pacific grew by more than 10%.

Data Points

- Gulf of Mexico
 - Employed 487,807 workers in 2009
 - 19% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$100.7 billion in GDP
 - 45% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: 5.3%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 135%
 - States in region: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
- Mid-Atlantic
 - Employed 644,281 workers in 2009
 - 25% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$40.3 billion in GDP
 - 18% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: 4.6%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 23%
 - States in region: Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia
- West
 - Employed 543,116 workers in 2009
 - 21% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$44.4 billion in GDP
 - 20% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: 0.7%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 23%
 - States in region: California, Oregon, Washington
- Southeast
 - Employed 303,034 workers in 2009
 - 12% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$17.8 billion in GDP
 - 8% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: -1.5%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 34%
 - States in region: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina
- Northeast
 - Employed 196,087 workers in 2009

- 8% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$11.2 billion in GDP
 - 5% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: 0.7%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 13%
 - States in region: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island
- North Pacific
 - Employed 37,551 workers in 2009
 - 1% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$11.99 billion in GDP
 - 5% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: 14.6%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 149%
 - States in Region: Alaska
- Pacific
 - Employed 92,160 workers in 2009
 - 4% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$5.2 billion in GDP
 - 2% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: -6.3%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 6%
 - States in region: Hawaii
- Great Lakes
 - Employed 273,431 workers in 2009
 - 11% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Produced \$14.5 billion in GDP
 - 7% of U.S. ocean and Great Lakes economy
 - Employment growth from 2005 to 2009: -5.6%
 - Real GDP growth from 2005 to 2009: 11%
 - States in region: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin

Regional Summary, Page 2: “The Ocean Economy in the Great Lakes Region”

The Great Lakes regional economy supported 36,002,545 jobs and produced \$3.9 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 28% of all jobs and 27.6% of all GDP produced in the United States.¹⁵ The Great Lakes ocean economy supported 273,431 jobs and produced \$14.5 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.8% of all jobs and 0.4% of GDP produced in the Great Lakes regional economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Great Lakes ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 79.5% of the Great Lakes ocean workers and produced 54.4% of the Great Lakes ocean economy’s GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Great Lakes ocean economy, accounting for 10.8% of employment and 23.8% of GDP in 2009.

¹⁵ Regional totals are the sum of all states in the region. The great lakes regional economy is somewhat overstated due to the inclusion of the entire states of New York and Pennsylvania in the great lakes region, which was done for consistency of comparison with other regions.

About half of the employment and GDP produced in the 8 states of the Great Lakes region is found in just two states: Illinois and Michigan. Illinois employed 25% of the workforce and produced 24.5% of the GDP in the Great Lakes ocean economy in 2009. Michigan employed 24% of the workforce and produced 21.3% of the GDP in the Great Lakes ocean economy in 2009. Cook County, Illinois contributes the most to the Great Lakes economy of all counties in the region. Cook County's ocean economy employed 24% of the ocean workforce in the region and generated 37.4% of the ocean economy's GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, the Great Lakes region showed employment losses in nearly all ocean sectors, and employment in the ocean economy as a whole contracted faster than the total economy in the region and the nation. Employment in the Great Lakes ocean economy fell by 5.6% from 2005 to 2009, while the employment in the total economy of the region fell by 4.0% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% during the same period. The only industry in the Great Lakes ocean economy that did not see a decline in employment during this period was the marine construction industry, which grew by 11.7%. Despite the employment declines, the ocean economy of the Great Lakes did manage to show growth in real GDP. From 2005 to 2009, real GDP grew by 10.6% in the Great Lakes ocean economy, which was far better than the total regional economy's real GDP loss of 1.3% and substantially larger than the national real GDP growth of 1.7%.

Wages per employee in the Great Lakes ocean economy averaged \$25,255 per year in 2009, 46% below the total regional economy's wage per employee of \$46,825 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors in the region (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the regional average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Great Lakes region economy in 2009
 - Employed 36,002,545 workers
 - 28% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$3.9 trillion in GDP
 - 27.6% of total U.S. economy
- Great Lakes ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 273,431 workers
 - 0.8% of total regional economy
 - Produced \$14.5 billion in GDP
 - 0.4% of total regional economy
- Great Lakes industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation is the largest industry in the ocean economy
 - Accounts for 79.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Produces 54.4% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Great Lakes ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -5.6%
 - Real GDP change: 10.6%
- Great Lakes and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Great Lakes employment change: -4.0%
 - Total Great Lakes real GDP change: -1.3%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%

- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Great Lakes ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$25,255
 - Great Lakes region economy annual wage per employee: \$46,825

Regional Summary, Page 3: “The Ocean Economy in the West Region”

The West regional economy supported 19,074,151 jobs and produced \$2.3 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 14.8% of all jobs and 16.7% of all GDP produced in the United States. The West ocean economy supported 543,116 jobs and produced \$44.4 billion in GDP in 2009 which accounted for 2.8% of all jobs and 1.9% of GDP produced in the West regional economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the West ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 74.7% of the West’s ocean workers and produced 41.2% of the West ocean economy’s GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the West ocean economy, accounting for 15.5% of employment and 32.8% of GDP in 2009.

There are 3 states in the West region and California contributes more to the region’s ocean economy than any other. California employed 76% of the workforce and produced 80.2% of GDP in the West ocean economy in 2009. Washington employed 19.1% of the ocean workforce and produced 15.6% of ocean GDP in the region in 2009 while Oregon employed 4.9% of the ocean workforce and produced 4.2% of ocean GDP during the same year. Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco counties in California are the three largest employers of ocean workers, employing 17.4%, 14.3%, and 10.1% of the ocean workforce, respectively. Those three counties alone account for over 40% of all ocean jobs in the West region.

From 2005 to 2009, the West region showed employment losses in all but two ocean sectors: offshore mineral extraction and tourism and recreation. The gains in these industries offset the losses in the smaller ocean sectors, leading to a 0.7% growth in employment for all ocean sectors from 2005 to 2009. Employment in the West region’s total economy declined by 2.9% and employment in the United States as a whole fell 2.3% during the same period. Real GDP grew by 22.8% in the West region from 2005 to 2009, thanks to a 287.3% increase in offshore mineral extraction, gains of 36.2% in ship and boat building, and 12.8% rise in tourism and recreation. The growth in the West ocean economy’s real GDP outpaced the region’s total economy, which grew by 2.3%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the West ocean economy averaged \$35,917 per year in 2009, 28% below the total regional economy’s wage per employee of \$50,046 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Three of the other ocean sectors in the region (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the regional average in 2009.

Data Points:

- West region economy in 2009
 - Employed 19,074,151 workers
 - 14.8% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$2.3 trillion in GDP

- 16.7% of total U.S. economy
- West Ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 543,116 workers
 - 2.8% of total regional economy
 - Produced \$44.4 billion in GDP
 - 1.9% of total regional economy
- West region industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation and marine transportation are the largest industries in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 74.7% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 41.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 15.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 32.8% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- West Ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 0.7%
 - Real GDP change: 22.8%
- West region and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total West employment change: -2.9%
 - Total West real GDP change: 2.3%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - West ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$35,917
 - West region economy annual wage per employee: \$50,046

Regional Summary, Page 4: “The Ocean Economy in the Gulf of Mexico Region”

The Gulf of Mexico regional economy supported 22,092,437 jobs and produced \$2.3 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 17.2% of all jobs and 16.7% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Gulf of Mexico ocean economy supported 487,807 jobs and produced \$100.7 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.2% of all jobs and 4.3% of GDP produced in the Gulf of Mexico regional economy.

The offshore mineral extraction sector is by far the largest industry in the Gulf of Mexico in terms of GDP. It produced \$75 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 74.6% of the ocean economy’s GDP. It was not the largest employer, however, as it only employed 22.9% of the ocean workforce in 2009. The high value of the fossil fuels extracted drive up the amount of GDP generated in this industry. The tourism and recreation sector is the largest employer in the Gulf of Mexico ocean economy, employing 47.0% of the ocean workforce in 2009.

Two out of the 5 states in the Gulf of Mexico region account for more than 60% of the employment in the region’s ocean economy: Florida and Texas. Texas employed 36.3% of the ocean workforce in 2009 and Florida employed 32.9% of the ocean workforce in the same year. When it comes to GDP however, Texas produced 69% of the ocean economy’s GDP on its own in 2009 (Florida produced 7.9%). The large disparity between GDP and employment reflects the presence of the offshore mineral extraction industry in Texas and the prevalence of the tourism and recreation industry in Florida. Harris County,

Texas is by far the region's single largest economic contributor in terms of ocean employment and GDP. In 2009, 22.9% of the Gulf of Mexico ocean economy workforce was employed in Harris County and 63.7% of the GDP produced by the region's ocean economy came from there as well.

From 2005 to 2009, the Gulf of Mexico region showed employment gains in every ocean sector except for living resources, leading to an employment increase of 5.3% in all ocean sectors. This growth is substantial when compared with the employment declines of 0.4% in the total regional economy and 2.3% in the total U.S. economy. Real GDP in the Gulf of Mexico also grew substantially from 2005 to 2009. Gains in all sectors except living resources and an extraordinary increase in offshore mineral extraction led to a 135.4% growth in real GDP in the Gulf of Mexico ocean economy. During the same period, real GDP in the total Gulf of Mexico regional economy grew 4.2%, while it increased only 1.7% in the total U.S. economy.

Wages per employee in the Gulf of Mexico ocean economy averaged \$56,917 per year in 2009, 34% above the total regional economy's wage per employee of \$42,630 per year. This is due in large part to the relatively high wage per employee of \$134,811 in the offshore mineral extraction sector. The high average for the ocean economy is also aided by relatively high wages per employee in the marine construction and marine transportation sectors, which were both more than 50% above the regional average wage per employee.

Data Points:

- Gulf of Mexico region economy in 2009
 - Employed 22,092,437 workers
 - 17.2% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$2.3 trillion in GDP
 - 16.7% of total U.S. economy
- Gulf of Mexico ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 487,807 workers
 - 2.2% of total regional economy
 - Produced \$100.7 billion in GDP
 - 4.3% of total regional economy
- Gulf of Mexico region industry composition highlights
 - Offshore mineral extraction is the largest industry in the ocean economy in terms of GDP, but the tourism and recreation sector is the largest employer in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction accounts for 22.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction produces 74.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 47.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 9.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Gulf of Mexico ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 5.3%
 - Real GDP change: 135.4%
- Gulf of Mexico region and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Gulf of Mexico employment change: -0.4%
 - Total Gulf of Mexico real GDP change: 4.2%

- U.S. employment change: -2.3%
- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Gulf of Mexico ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$56,917
 - Gulf of Mexico region economy annual wage per employee: \$42,630

Regional Summary, Page 5: “The Ocean Economy in the Southeast Region”

The Southeast regional economy supported 16,568,282 jobs and produced \$1.7 trillion in GDP in 2009 which accounted for 12.9% of all jobs and 12.1% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Southeast ocean economy supported 303,034 jobs and produced \$17.8 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.8% of all jobs and 1.1% of GDP produced in the Southeast regional economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Southeast ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 82.0% of all ocean workers in the Southeast and produced 60.1% of the Southeast ocean economy’s GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Southeast ocean economy, accounting for 9.9% of employment and 26.5% of GDP in 2009.

Of the 4 states in the Southeast region, Florida contributes more to the region’s ocean economy than any other. Florida employed 60.1% of the workforce and produced 69.1% of GDP in the Southeast ocean economy in 2009. South Carolina was the second highest contributor to the Southeast ocean economy, employing 20.4% of the ocean workforce and producing 15.2% of GDP in the same year. Miami-Dade County, Florida employed 20.1% of ocean workers in 2009, more than any other county in the Southeast region. Miami-Dade County also produced the most GDP of any county in the Southeast ocean economy in 2009, accounting for 33.1% of all GDP in the Southeast ocean economy.

From 2005 to 2009, the Southeast region showed employment losses in all but two ocean sectors: tourism and recreation and marine transportation. The gains in these industries were not able to offset the losses in the other ocean sectors, leading to a 1.5% decline in employment for all ocean sectors from 2005 to 2009. Employment in the Southeast region’s total economy showed a 4.5% decline and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% during the same period. Real GDP grew by 34.2% in the Southeast region from 2005 to 2009, due in part to a 146.2% increase in marine transportation and a more moderate gain of 14.5% in tourism and recreation. The growth in real GDP in the Southeast region’s ocean economy outpaced the region’s total economy, which fell by 0.6%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Southeast ocean economy averaged \$24,552 per year in 2009, 40% below the total regional economy’s wage per employee of \$40,704 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors in the Southeast region (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the regional average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Southeast region economy in 2009
 - Employed 16,568,282 workers
 - 12.9% of total U.S. economy

- Produced \$1.7 trillion in GDP
 - 12.1% of total U.S. economy
- Southeast ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 303,034 workers
 - 1.8% of total regional economy
 - Produced \$17.8 billion in GDP
 - 1.1% of total regional economy
- Southeast region industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation and marine transportation are the largest industries in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 82.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 60.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 9.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 26.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Southeast ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -1.5%
 - Real GDP change: 34.2%
- Southeast region and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Southeast employment change: -4.5%
 - Total Southeast real GDP change: -0.6%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Southeast ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$24,552
 - Southeast region economy annual wage per employee: \$40,704

Regional Summary, Page 6: “The Ocean Economy in the Mid-Atlantic Region”

The Mid-Atlantic regional economy supported 23,992,409 jobs and produced \$2.9 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 18.7% of all jobs and 20.5% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Mid-Atlantic ocean economy supported 644,281 jobs and produced \$40.3 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 2.7% of all jobs and 1.4% of GDP produced in the Mid-Atlantic regional economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 79.9% of all ocean workers in the Mid-Atlantic and produced 62.2% of the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy’s GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy, accounting for 12.2% of employment and 25.8% of GDP in 2009.

There are 6 states in the Mid-Atlantic region and New York contributes more to the region’s ocean economy than any other. New York employed 44.6% of the workforce and produced 47.5% of GDP in the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy in 2009. New York County, New York contributed significantly more to the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy than any other county. New York County employed 26.4% of the ocean workforce and produced 34.7% of GDP in the ocean economy in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Mid-Atlantic region grew in 3 of the 6 sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and tourism and recreation), leading to a 4.6% employment gain in all ocean sectors. Employment in the Mid-Atlantic region's total economy declined 1.3% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% during the same period. Real GDP grew by 22.6% in the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The ocean economy growth was driven by gains in all ocean sectors, with the largest gains in real GDP coming from the offshore mineral extraction and marine construction sectors. The Mid-Atlantic ocean economy's real GDP grew faster than the region's total economy, which grew by 2.1%, while the U.S. as a whole grew 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Mid-Atlantic ocean economy averaged \$31,441 per year in 2009, 40% below the total regional economy's wage per employee of \$52,087 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors in the Mid-Atlantic region (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the regional average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Mid-Atlantic region economy in 2009
 - Employed 23,992,409 workers
 - 18.7% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$2.9 trillion in GDP
 - 20.5% of total U.S. economy
- Mid-Atlantic ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 644,281 workers
 - 2.7% of total regional economy
 - Produced \$40.3 billion in GDP
 - 1.4% of total regional economy
- Mid-Atlantic region industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation and marine transportation are the largest industries in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 79.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 62.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 12.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 25.8% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Mid-Atlantic ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 4.6%
 - Real GDP change: 22.6%
- Mid-Atlantic region and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Mid-Atlantic employment change: -1.3%
 - Total Mid-Atlantic real GDP change: 2.1%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Mid-Atlantic ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$31,441
 - Mid-Atlantic region economy annual wage per employee: \$52,087

Regional Summary, Page 7: “The Ocean Economy in the Northeast Region”

The Northeast regional economy supported 6,386,495 jobs and produced \$744.7 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 5.0% of all jobs and 5.3% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Northeast ocean economy supported 196,087 jobs and produced \$11.2 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.1% of all jobs and 1.5% of GDP produced in the Northeast regional economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Northeast ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 75.1% of all ocean workers in the Northeast and produced 53.1% of the Northeast ocean economy’s GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Northeast ocean economy, accounting for 10.3% of employment and 22.5% of GDP in 2009.

There are 5 states in the Northeast region and Massachusetts contributes more to the region’s ocean economy than any other. Massachusetts employed 40.8% of the workforce and produced 43.5% of GDP in the Northeast ocean economy in 2009. Economic activity is relatively evenly dispersed among the counties in the Northeast region. No single county or group of counties stands out as the major centers for employment or GDP. In general, the counties in Massachusetts and Connecticut contribute more to the region’s ocean economy than those in Maine and Rhode Island.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Northeast region showed a slight growth of 0.7% in all ocean sectors. Employment in the Northeast region’s total economy declined 1.7% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% during the same period. Real GDP grew by 12.9% in the Northeast ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the two largest industries in the region’s ocean economy: tourism and recreation and marine transportation. The Northeast ocean economy’s real GDP grew faster than the region’s total economy, which grew by 1.7%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Northeast ocean economy averaged \$31,026 per year in 2009, 41% below the total regional economy’s wage per employee of \$52,882 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Three of the other ocean sectors in the Northeast region (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the regional average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Northeast region economy in 2009
 - Employed 6,386,495 workers
 - 5.0% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$744.7 billion in GDP
 - 5.3% of total U.S. economy
- Northeast ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 196,087 workers
 - 3.1% of total regional economy
 - Produced \$11.2 billion in GDP
 - 1.5% of total regional economy
- Northeast region industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation and marine transportation are the largest industries in the ocean economy

- Tourism and recreation accounts for 75.1% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 53.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 10.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 22.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Northeast ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 0.7%
 - Real GDP change: 12.9%
- Northeast region and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Northeast employment change: -1.7%
 - Total Northeast real GDP change: 1.7%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Northeast ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$31,026
 - Northeast region economy annual wage per employee: \$52,882

State Infographic Summaries

Alabama State Summary

The Alabama state economy supported 1,829,487 jobs and produced \$166.8 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 1.4% of all jobs and 1.2% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Alabama ocean economy supported 22,801 jobs and produced \$1.9 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.2% of all jobs and 1.2% of GDP produced in the Alabama state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest employer in the Alabama ocean economy, accounting for 48.2% of the ocean workforce in 2009. Employment in the remaining half of the ocean economy is nearly evenly distributed among the remaining ocean sectors with offshore mineral extraction representing the lowest amount of employment. However, the offshore mineral extraction industry was the largest contributor to GDP in the Alabama ocean economy in 2009, accounting for 28.4%. GDP production was nearly evenly distributed in the remaining ocean sectors.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Alabama ocean economy grew a substantial 19.6%, driven by employment gains in every ocean sector except living resources. Employment in the Alabama state economy fell 3.4% and employment in the United States as a whole fell 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 63.1% in the Alabama ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was also driven by gains in every ocean sector except living resources. Real GDP in the Alabama ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which was unchanged, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Alabama ocean economy averaged \$31,229, 21% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$39,422 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors

(marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Alabama state economy in 2009
 - Employed 1,829,487 workers
 - 1.4% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$166.8 billion in GDP
 - 1.2% of total U.S. economy
- Alabama ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 22,801 workers
 - 1.2% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.9 billion in GDP
 - 1.2% of total state economy
- Alabama state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 48.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 17.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction accounts for 2.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction produces 28.4% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Alabama ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 19.6%
 - Real GDP change: 63.1%
- Alabama state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Alabama employment change: -3.4%
 - Total Alabama real GDP change: 0.0%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Alabama ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$31,229
 - Alabama state economy annual wage per employee: \$39,422

Alaska State Summary

The Alaska state economy supported 313,802 jobs and produced \$45.9 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.2% of all jobs and 0.3% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Alaska ocean economy supported 37,551 jobs and produced \$11.99 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 12.0% of all jobs and 26.1% of GDP produced in the Alaska state economy.

The offshore mineral extraction sector is the largest industry in the Alaska ocean economy in terms of GDP. In 2009, it produced 77.1% of the Alaska ocean economy's GDP; however, the offshore mineral extraction sector is not the largest employer in the ocean economy. The tourism and recreation sector employs slightly more ocean workers, accounting for 34.7% of the ocean workforce but only producing 4.3% of the ocean economy's GDP in 2009. The living resources sector is the third-largest employer in the ocean economy and employed 24.8% of the ocean workforce, while producing 6.0% of the ocean economy's GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Alaska ocean economy grew 14.6%, driven by employment gains in all ocean sectors except tourism and recreation. Employment in the Alaska state economy grew 3.8%, although employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by a substantial 149.5% in the Alaska ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in all ocean sectors, especially the triple-digit growth seen in the offshore mineral extraction and marine transportation sectors. Real GDP in the Alaska ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew 16.9%, while the U.S. as a whole grew 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Alaska ocean economy averaged \$59,333, 26% above the total state economy's wage per employee of \$47,103 per year. This is largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation sectors. Only two ocean sectors (living resources and tourism and recreation) had wages per employee below the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Alaska state economy in 2009
 - Employed 313,802 workers
 - 0.2% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$45.9 billion in GDP
 - 0.3% of total U.S. economy
- Alaska ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 37,551 workers
 - 12.0% of total state economy
 - Produced \$11.99 billion in GDP
 - 26.1% of total state economy
- Alaska state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 34.7% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 4.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction accounts for 33.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction produces 77.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Alaska ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 14.6%
 - Real GDP change: 149.5%
- Alaska state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Alaska employment change: 3.8%
 - Total Alaska real GDP change: 16.9%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Alaska ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$59,333
 - Alaska state economy annual wage per employee: \$47,103

California State Summary

The California state economy supported 14,629,953 jobs and produced \$1.8 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 11.4% of all jobs and 13.2% of all GDP produced in the United States. The California ocean economy supported 412,958 jobs and produced \$35.6 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 2.8% of all jobs and 1.9% of GDP produced in the California state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the California ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 76.0% of all ocean workers and produced 41.3% of the California ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the California ocean economy, accounting for 16.8% of employment and 34.4% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the California ocean economy was nearly unchanged at 0.5%. Gains in the offshore mineral extraction and tourism and recreation industries offset losses in all other ocean sectors. Employment in the California state economy fell 4.0% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 23.3% in the California ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and tourism and recreation sectors. Real GDP in the California ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which was nearly unchanged at 0.5%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the California ocean economy averaged \$37,673, 27% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$51,566 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- California state economy in 2009
 - Employed 14,629,953 workers
 - 11.4% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$1.8 trillion in GDP
 - 13.2% of total U.S. economy
- California ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 412,958 workers
 - 2.8% of total state economy
 - Produced \$35.6 billion in GDP
 - 1.9% of total state economy
- California state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 76.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 41.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 16.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 34.4% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- California ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 0.5%
 - Real GDP change: 23.3%
- California state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009

- Total California employment change: -4.0%
- Total California real GDP change: 0.5%
- U.S. employment change: -2.3%
- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - California ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$37,673
 - California state economy annual wage per employee: \$51,566

Connecticut State Summary

The Connecticut state economy supported 1,615,356 jobs and produced \$227.6 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 1.3% of all jobs and 1.6% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Connecticut ocean economy supported 39,469 jobs and produced \$2.8 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 2.4% of all jobs and 1.2% of GDP produced in the Connecticut state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Connecticut ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 69.3% of all ocean workers and produced 41.1% of the Connecticut ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Connecticut ocean economy, accounting for 6.8% of employment and 19.3% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Connecticut ocean economy grew 2.4%, driven by gains in the living resource, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation sectors that offset a loss in the marine construction sector. Employment in the Connecticut state economy fell 1.8% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 29.0% in the Connecticut ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was largely driven by gains in tourism and recreation and marine transportation. Real GDP in the Connecticut ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 4.0%; while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Connecticut ocean economy averaged \$38,304, 34% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$57,771 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. The marine construction and marine transportation sectors had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Connecticut state economy in 2009
 - Employed 1,615,356 workers
 - 1.3% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$227.6 billion in GDP
 - 1.6% of total U.S. economy
- Connecticut ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 39,469 workers
 - 2.4% of total state economy
 - Produced \$2.8 billion in GDP
 - 1.2% of total state economy
- Connecticut state industry composition highlights

- Tourism and recreation accounts for 69.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 41.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 6.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 19.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Connecticut ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 2.4%
 - Real GDP change: 29.0%
- Connecticut state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Connecticut employment change: -1.8%
 - Total Connecticut real GDP change: 4.0%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Connecticut ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$38,304
 - Connecticut state economy annual wage per employee: \$57,771

Delaware State Summary

The Delaware state economy supported 402,343 jobs and produced \$60.7 billion in GDP in 2009 which accounted for 0.3% of all jobs and 0.4% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Delaware ocean economy supported 15,618 jobs and produced \$0.6 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.9% of all jobs and 1.0% of GDP produced in the Delaware state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Delaware ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 85.8% of all ocean workers and produced 74.3% of the Delaware ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Delaware ocean economy, accounting for 11.4% of employment and 19.2% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Delaware ocean economy fell 11.7%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector. Employment in the Delaware state economy fell 3.7% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 5.4% in the Delaware ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in marine transportation, which offset losses in marine construction and living resources. Real GDP in the Delaware ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 1.3%, while the U.S. as a whole which grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Delaware ocean economy averaged \$20,002, 58% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$47,770 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. The marine construction and marine transportation sectors had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Delaware state economy in 2009
 - Employed 402,343 workers
 - 0.3% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$60.7 billion in GDP

- 0.4% of total U.S. economy
- Delaware ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 15,618 workers
 - 3.9% of total state economy
 - Produced \$0.6 billion in GDP
 - 1.0% of total state economy
- Delaware state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 85.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 74.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 11.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 19.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Delaware Ocean Economy Growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -11.7%
 - Real GDP change: 5.4%
- Delaware state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Delaware employment change: -3.7%
 - Total Delaware real GDP change: 1.3%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Delaware ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$20,002
 - Delaware state economy annual wage per employee: \$47,770

Florida State Summary

The Florida state economy supported 7,182,815 jobs and produced \$732.8 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 5.6% of all jobs and 5.2% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Florida ocean economy supported 342,542 jobs and produced \$20.3 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 4.8% of all jobs and 2.8% of GDP produced in the Florida state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Florida ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 85.6% of all ocean workers and produced 65.6% of the Florida ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Florida ocean economy, accounting for 8.4% of employment and 24.0% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Florida ocean economy fell 1.2%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector except tourism and recreation. Employment in the Florida state economy fell 7.3% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 29.1% in the Florida ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the tourism and recreation and marine transportation sectors. Real GDP in the Florida ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which fell 2.4%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Florida ocean economy averaged \$25,079, 39% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$40,970 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors

(marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Florida state economy in 2009
 - Employed 7,182,815 workers
 - 5.6% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$732.8 billion in GDP
 - 5.2% of total U.S. economy
- Florida ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 342,542 workers
 - 4.8% of total state economy
 - Produced \$20.3 billion in GDP
 - 2.8% of total state economy
- Florida state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 85.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 65.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 8.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 24.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Florida ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -1.2%
 - Real GDP change: 29.1%
- Florida state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Florida employment change: -7.3%
 - Total Florida real GDP change: -2.4%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Florida ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$25,079
 - Florida state economy annual wage per employee: \$40,970

Georgia State Summary

The Georgia state economy supported 3,796,429 jobs and produced \$394.1 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 3.0% of all jobs and 2.8% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Georgia ocean economy supported 21,841 jobs and produced \$1.1 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 0.6% of all jobs and 0.3% of GDP produced in the Georgia state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Georgia ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 63.8% of all ocean workers and produced 45.6% of the Georgia ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Georgia ocean economy, accounting for 21.2% of employment and 27.1% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Georgia ocean economy fell 4.8%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector except marine transportation. Employment in the Georgia state economy fell 3.5% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP fell 7.9% in

the Georgia ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP decline in the ocean economy was driven by losses in all ocean sectors except marine construction and marine transportation. Real GDP in the Georgia ocean economy fell faster than the state economy, which declined by 1.7%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Georgia ocean economy averaged \$24,058, 44% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$42,902 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Two of the other ocean sectors (marine construction and offshore mineral extraction) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Georgia state economy in 2009
 - Employed 3,796,429 workers
 - 3.0% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$394.1 billion in GDP
 - 2.8% of total U.S. economy
- Georgia ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 21,841 workers
 - 0.6% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.1 billion in GDP
 - 0.3% of total state economy
- Georgia state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 63.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 45.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 21.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 27.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Georgia ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -4.8%
 - Real GDP change: -7.9%
- Georgia state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Georgia employment change: -3.5%
 - Total Georgia real GDP change: -1.7%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Georgia ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$24,058
 - Georgia state economy annual wage per employee: \$42,902

Hawaii State Summary

The Hawaii state economy supported 592,171 jobs and produced \$65.4 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.5% of all jobs and 0.5% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Hawaii ocean economy supported 92,160 jobs and produced \$5.2 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 15.6% of all jobs and 8.0% of GDP produced in the Hawaii state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Hawaii ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 93.5% of all ocean workers and produced 87.6% of the Hawaii ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Hawaii ocean economy, accounting for 3.9% of employment and 9.2% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Hawaii ocean economy fell 6.3%, driven largely by employment losses in the tourism and recreation, living resources, and marine transportation sectors. Employment in the Hawaii state economy fell 1.9% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. However, real GDP grew by 5.8% in the Hawaii ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the ship and boat building, marine construction, and marine transportation sectors. Real GDP in the Hawaii ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 3.0%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Hawaii ocean economy averaged \$28,069, 32% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$41,328 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Hawaii state economy in 2009
 - Employed 592,171 workers
 - 0.5% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$65.4 billion in GDP
 - 0.5% of total U.S. economy
- Hawaii ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 92,160 workers
 - 15.6% of total state economy
 - Produced \$5.2 billion in GDP
 - 8.0% of total state economy
- Hawaii state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 93.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 87.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 3.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 9.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Hawaii ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -6.3%
 - Real GDP change: 5.8%
- Hawaii state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Hawaii employment change: -1.9%
 - Total Hawaii real GDP change: 3.0%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Hawaii ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$28,069
 - Hawaii state economy annual wage per employee: \$41,328

Illinois State Summary

The Illinois state economy supported 5,551,930 jobs and produced \$631.97 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 4.3% of all jobs and 4.5% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Illinois ocean economy supported 68,856 jobs and produced \$5.0 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.2% of all jobs and 0.8% of GDP produced in the Illinois state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Illinois ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 85.5% of all ocean workers and produced 69.7% of the Illinois ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Illinois ocean economy, accounting for 7.6% of employment and 18.6% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Illinois ocean economy fell 2.4%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector. Employment in the Illinois state economy fell 3.4% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 21.5% in the Illinois ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector except the offshore mineral extraction and ship and boat building sectors. Real GDP in the Illinois ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which was nearly unchanged at 0.1%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Illinois ocean economy averaged \$30,826, 36% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$48,358 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Illinois state economy in 2009
 - Employed 5,551,930 workers
 - 4.3% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$631.97 billion in GDP
 - 4.5% of total U.S. economy
- Illinois ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 68,856 workers
 - 1.2% of total state economy
 - Produced \$5.0 billion in GDP
 - 0.8% of total state economy
- Illinois state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 85.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 69.7% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 7.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 18.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Illinois ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -2.4%
 - Real GDP change: 21.5%
- Illinois state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Illinois employment change: -3.4%

- Total Illinois real GDP change: 0.1%
- U.S. employment change: -2.3%
- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Illinois ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$30,826
 - Illinois state economy annual wage per employee: \$48,358

Indiana State Summary

The Indiana state economy supported 2,705,331 jobs and produced \$259.89 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.1% of all jobs and 1.9% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Indiana ocean economy supported 12,292 jobs and produced \$0.8 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 0.5% of all jobs and 0.3% of GDP produced in the Indiana state economy.

Marine construction, ship and boat building, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation are all major contributors to the Indiana ocean economy. Tourism and recreation employed the most people in 2009, accounting for 48.6% of the ocean workforce. Marine transportation generated the most GDP in 2009, accounting for 36.8% of GDP in the ocean economy. Ship and boat building and marine construction account for nearly all of the remaining economy.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Indiana ocean economy fell 9.4%, driven by employment losses in the living resources, ship and boat building, and marine transportation sectors. Employment in the Indiana state economy fell 5.9% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP declined 2.3% in the Indiana ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP decline in the ocean economy was driven by losses in ship and boat building and marine transportation. The change in real GDP in the Indiana ocean economy was similar to the state economy, which declined by 2.0%. The Indiana ocean and state economy both performed worse than the U.S. as a whole, which grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Indiana ocean economy averaged \$32,808, 14% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$38,270 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Indiana state economy in 2009
 - Employed 2,705,331 workers
 - 2.1% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$259.89 billion in GDP
 - 1.9% of total U.S. economy
- Indiana ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 12,292 workers
 - 0.5% of total state economy
 - Produced \$0.8 billion in GDP
 - 0.3% of total state economy

- Indiana state industry composition highlights
 - Marine construction accounts for 12.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine construction produces 17.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building accounts for 19.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building produces 26.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 48.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 17.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 18.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 36.8% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Indiana ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -9.4%
 - Real GDP change: -2.3%
- Indiana state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Indiana employment change: -5.9%
 - Total Indiana real GDP change: -2.0%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Indiana ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$32,808
 - Indiana state economy annual wage per employee: \$38,270

Louisiana State Summary

The Louisiana state economy supported 1,849,303 jobs and produced \$205.1 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 1.4% of all jobs and 1.5% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Louisiana ocean economy supported 94,619 jobs and produced \$19.5 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 5.1% of all jobs and 9.5% of GDP produced in the Louisiana state economy.

The offshore mineral extraction sector is the largest contributor of GDP to the Louisiana ocean economy, producing 67.9% in 2009. The largest employer in the Louisiana ocean economy is the tourism and recreation sector, which employed 30.2% of the ocean workforce in 2009. The remainder of economic activity in the ocean economy is nearly evenly distributed among the other ocean sectors with the living resources sector contributing the smallest amount of employment and GDP.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Louisiana ocean economy grew 1.2%, driven by employment gains in every ocean sector except the ship and boat building and tourism and recreation sectors. Employment in the Louisiana state economy was nearly unchanged at 0.4%, while employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 106.9% in the Louisiana ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by large gains in every sector except ship and boat building and tourism and recreation. Real GDP in the Louisiana ocean economy grew substantially faster than the state economy, which declined by 3.6%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Louisiana ocean economy averaged \$52,746, 30% above the total state economy's wage per employee of \$40,579 per year. This is largely due to the high wages paid in the

offshore mineral extraction sector and the fact that only two sectors (living resources and tourism and recreation) had average wages per employee below the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Louisiana state economy in 2009
 - Employed 1,849,303 workers
 - 1.4% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$205.1 billion in GDP
 - 1.5% of total U.S. economy
- Louisiana ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 94,619 workers
 - 5.1% of total state economy
 - Produced \$19.5 billion in GDP
 - 9.5% of total state economy
- Louisiana state industry composition highlights
 - Marine construction accounts for 12.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine construction produces 5.7% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction accounts for 20.7% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction produces 67.9% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building accounts for 13.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building produces 6.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 30.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 6.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 19.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 13.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Louisiana ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.2%
 - Real GDP change: 106.9%
- Louisiana state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Louisiana employment change: 0.4%
 - Total Louisiana real GDP change: -3.6%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Louisiana ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$52,746
 - Louisiana state economy annual wage per employee: \$40,579

Maine State Summary

The Maine state economy supported 581,796 jobs and produced \$50.0 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.5% of all jobs and 0.4% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Maine ocean economy supported 37,413 jobs and produced \$1.7 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 6.4% of all jobs and 3.3% of GDP produced in the Maine state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Maine ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 74.8% of all ocean workers and produced 61.2% of the Maine ocean economy's GDP. The ship and boat building sector is the second largest industry in the Maine ocean economy, accounting for 17.1% of employment and 23.2% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Maine ocean economy declined 3.7%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector, the largest of which occurred in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Employment in the Maine state economy fell 2.1% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 12.0% in the Maine ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector except offshore mineral extraction. Real GDP in the Maine ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which declined by 1.3%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Maine ocean economy averaged \$25,276, 31% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$36,617 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Maine state economy in 2009
 - Employed 581,796 workers
 - 0.5% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$50.0 billion in GDP
 - 0.4% of total U.S. economy
- Maine ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 37,413 workers
 - 6.4% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.7 billion in GDP
 - 3.3% of total state economy
- Maine state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 74.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 61.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building accounts for 17.1% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building produces 23.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Maine ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -3.7%
 - Real GDP change: 12.0%
- Maine state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Maine employment change: -2.1%
 - Total Maine real GDP change: -1.3%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Maine ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$25,276
 - Maine state economy annual wage per employee: \$36,617

Maryland State Summary

The Maryland state economy supported 2,461,109 jobs and produced \$285.1 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 1.9% of all jobs and 2.0% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Maryland ocean economy supported 79,732 jobs and produced \$5.6 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.2% of all jobs and 2.0% of GDP produced in the Maryland state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Maryland ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 74.8% of all ocean workers and produced 45.2% of the Maryland ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Maryland ocean economy, accounting for 19.1% of employment and 47.3% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Maryland ocean economy grew 1.7%, driven largely by employment gains in the tourism and recreation sector. Employment in the Maryland state economy fell 1.5% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 54.1% in the Maryland ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the marine construction, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation sectors. Real GDP in the Maryland ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 3.7%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Maryland ocean economy averaged \$33,428, 34% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$50,579 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Two of the other ocean sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Maryland state economy in 2009
 - Employed 2,461,109 workers
 - 1.9% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$285.1 billion in GDP
 - 2.0% of total U.S. economy
- Maryland ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 79,732 workers
 - 3.2% of total state economy
 - Produced \$5.6 billion in GDP
 - 2.0% of total state economy
- Maryland state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 74.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 45.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 19.1% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 47.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Maryland ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.7%
 - Real GDP change: 54.1%
- Maryland state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Maryland employment change: -1.5%
 - Total Maryland real GDP change: 3.7%

- U.S. employment change: -2.3%
- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Maryland ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$33,428
 - Maryland state economy annual wage per employee: \$50,579

Massachusetts State Summary

The Massachusetts state economy supported 3,135,497 jobs and produced \$360.5 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.4% of all jobs and 2.6% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Massachusetts ocean economy supported 80,073 jobs and produced \$4.9 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 2.6% of all jobs and 1.4% of GDP produced in the Massachusetts state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Massachusetts ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 74.8% of all ocean workers and produced 51.8% of the Massachusetts ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Massachusetts ocean economy, accounting for 16.7% of employment and 33.5% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Massachusetts ocean economy grew 3.9%, driven by employment gains in every ocean sector except the marine construction and offshore mineral extraction sectors. Employment in the Massachusetts state economy fell 0.8% and employment in the United States as a whole fell 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 7.8% in the Massachusetts ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the marine construction, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation sectors. Real GDP in the Massachusetts ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which expanded by 1.5%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Massachusetts ocean economy averaged \$33,267, 41% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$56,267 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Two of the other ocean sectors (marine construction and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Massachusetts state economy in 2009
 - Employed 3,135,497 workers
 - 2.4% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$360.5 billion in GDP
 - 2.6% of total U.S. economy
- Massachusetts ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 80,073 workers
 - 2.6% of total state economy
 - Produced \$4.9 billion in GDP
 - 1.4% of total state economy
- Massachusetts state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 74.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy

- Tourism and recreation produces 51.8% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 16.7% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 33.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Massachusetts ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 3.9%
 - Real GDP change: 7.8%
- Massachusetts state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Massachusetts employment change: -0.8%
 - Total Massachusetts real GDP change: 1.5%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Massachusetts ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$33,267
 - Massachusetts state economy annual wage per employee: \$56,267

Michigan State Summary

The Michigan state economy supported 3,775,435 jobs and produced \$369.7 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.9% of all jobs and 2.6% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Michigan ocean economy supported 66,237 jobs and produced \$3.1 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.8% of all jobs and 0.8% of GDP produced in the Michigan state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Michigan ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 79.5% of all ocean workers and produced 46.3% of the Michigan ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Michigan ocean economy, accounting for 12.2% of employment and 28.2% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Michigan ocean economy declined 13.4%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector. Employment in the Michigan state economy fell 12.1% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 1.6% in the Michigan ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in the marine construction and offshore mineral extraction sectors. Real GDP in the Michigan ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which declined by 10.7%, while the U.S. as a whole grew only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Michigan ocean economy averaged \$23,086, 47% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$43,645 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Michigan state economy in 2009
 - Employed 3,775,435 workers
 - 2.9% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$369.7 billion in GDP

- 2.6% of total U.S. economy
- Michigan ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 66,237 workers
 - 1.8% of total state economy
 - Produced \$3.1 billion in GDP
 - 0.8% of total state economy
- Michigan state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 79.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 46.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 12.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 28.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Michigan ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -13.4%
 - Real GDP change: 1.6%
- Michigan state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Michigan employment change: -12.1%
 - Total Michigan real GDP change: -10.7%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Michigan ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$23,086
 - Michigan state economy annual wage per employee: \$43,645

Minnesota State Summary

The Minnesota state economy supported 2,569,651 jobs and produced \$258.5 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.0% of all jobs and 1.8% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Minnesota ocean economy supported 11,213 jobs and produced \$0.8 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 0.4% of all jobs and 0.3% of GDP produced in the Minnesota state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector employs the most people in the Minnesota ocean economy, employing 46.9% of the ocean workforce in 2009. The marine transportation sector is the second largest employer in the Minnesota ocean economy and contributes the most GDP of any ocean sector, producing 52.5% of the ocean economy's GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Minnesota ocean economy declined 8.6%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector except living resources and tourism and recreation. Employment in the Minnesota state economy fell 2.7% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 6.7% in the Minnesota ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector except ship and boat building. Real GDP in the Minnesota ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which fell by 1.0%; while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Minnesota ocean economy averaged \$37,208, 18% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$45,319 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage

per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Two of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Minnesota state economy in 2009
 - Employed 2,569,651 workers
 - 2.0% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$258.5 billion in GDP
 - 1.8% of total U.S. economy
- Minnesota ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 11,213 workers
 - 0.4% of total state economy
 - Produced \$0.8 billion in GDP
 - 0.3% of total state economy
- Minnesota state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 46.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 19.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 30.7% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 52.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Minnesota ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -8.6%
 - Real GDP change: 6.7%
- Minnesota state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Minnesota employment change: -2.7%
 - Total Minnesota real GDP change: -1.0%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Minnesota ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$37,208
 - Minnesota state economy annual wage per employee: \$45,319

Mississippi State Summary

The Mississippi state economy supported 1,081,138 jobs and produced \$94.4 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.8% of all jobs and 0.7% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Mississippi ocean economy supported 33,019 jobs and produced \$1.8 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.1% of all jobs and 1.9% of GDP produced in the Mississippi state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Mississippi ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 33.8% of all ocean workers and produced 18.1% of the Mississippi ocean economy's GDP. The living resources sector is the second largest industry in the Mississippi ocean economy, accounting for 11.0% of employment and 16.0% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Mississippi ocean economy grew 1.3%, driven by employment gains in tourism and recreation and marine transportation that offset losses in marine construction and

living resources. Employment in the Mississippi state economy fell 2.7% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 17.2% in the Mississippi ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in marine construction, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation. Real GDP in the Mississippi ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 5.6%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Mississippi ocean economy averaged \$37,209, 10% above the total state economy's wage per employee of \$33,847 per year. This is largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the marine construction and marine transportation sectors. The living resources and tourism and recreation sectors had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Mississippi state economy in 2009
 - Employed 1,081,138 workers
 - 0.8% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$94.4 billion in GDP
 - 0.7% of total U.S. economy
- Mississippi ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 33,019 workers
 - 3.1% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.8 billion in GDP
 - 1.9% of total state economy
- Mississippi state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 33.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 18.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Living resources accounts for 11.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Living resources produces 16.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Mississippi ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.3%
 - Real GDP change: 17.2%
- Mississippi state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Mississippi employment change: -2.7%
 - Total Mississippi real GDP change: 5.6%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Mississippi ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$37,209
 - Mississippi state economy annual wage per employee: \$33,847

New Hampshire State Summary

The New Hampshire state economy supported 605,004 jobs and produced \$59.1 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.5% of all jobs and 0.4% of all GDP produced in the United States. The New Hampshire ocean economy supported 9,063 jobs and produced \$0.3 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.5% of all jobs and 0.6% of GDP produced in the New Hampshire state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the New Hampshire ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 85.6% of all ocean workers and produced 77.0% of the New Hampshire ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the New Hampshire ocean economy, accounting for 11.4% of employment and 17.5% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the New Hampshire ocean economy declined 5.5%, driven by employment losses in all sectors, especially offshore mineral extraction. Employment in the New Hampshire state economy fell 2.6% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP fell 1.1% in the New Hampshire ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP loss in the ocean economy was driven largely by declines in offshore mineral extraction and marine transportation. Real GDP in the state economy was nearly unchanged at 0.4%, while the U.S. as a whole grew only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the New Hampshire ocean economy averaged \$20,159, 55% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$44,932 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- New Hampshire state economy in 2009
 - Employed 605,004 workers
 - 0.5% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$59.1 billion in GDP
 - 0.4% of total U.S. economy
- New Hampshire ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 9,063 workers
 - 1.5% of total state economy
 - Produced \$0.3 billion in GDP
 - 0.6% of total state economy
- New Hampshire state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 85.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 77.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 11.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 17.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- New Hampshire ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -5.5%
 - Real GDP change: -1.1%
- New Hampshire state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total New Hampshire employment change: -2.6%
 - Total New Hampshire real GDP change: 0.4%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - New Hampshire ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$20,159
 - New Hampshire state economy annual wage per employee: \$44,932

New Jersey State Summary

The New Jersey state economy supported 3,771,296 jobs and produced \$471.9 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.9% of all jobs and 3.4% of all GDP produced in the United States. The New Jersey ocean economy supported 101,443 jobs and produced \$5.9 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 2.7% of all jobs and 1.3% of GDP produced in the New Jersey state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest employer in the New Jersey ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 71.4% of all ocean workers, but produced 42.9% of the ocean economy's GDP, the second largest contribution. The marine transportation sector contributed the most GDP to the New Jersey ocean economy and supported the second largest ocean workforce, accounting for 47.5% of GDP and 23.3% of employment in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the New Jersey ocean economy grew 1.1%, driven by employment gains in tourism and recreation that offset losses in every other ocean sector. Employment in the New Jersey state economy fell 3.7% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 3.6% in the New Jersey ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in marine construction, tourism and recreation, and marine transportation that offset losses in living resources, offshore mineral extraction, and ship and boat building. Real GDP in the New Jersey ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which was nearly unchanged at -0.4%; while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the New Jersey ocean economy averaged \$33,788, 39% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$55,168 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- New Jersey state economy in 2009
 - Employed 3,771,296 workers
 - 2.9% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$471.9 billion in GDP
 - 3.4% of total U.S. economy
- New Jersey ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 101,443 workers
 - 2.7% of total state economy
 - Produced \$5.9 billion in GDP
 - 1.3% of total state economy
- New Jersey state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 71.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 42.9% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 23.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 47.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- New Jersey ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.1%
 - Real GDP change: 3.6%

- New Jersey state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total New Jersey employment change: -3.7%
 - Total New Jersey real GDP change: -0.4%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - New Jersey ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$33,788
 - New Jersey state economy annual wage per employee: \$55,168

New York State Summary

The New York state economy supported 8,343,862 jobs and produced \$1.1 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 6.5% of all jobs and 7.8% of all GDP produced in the United States. The New York ocean economy supported 324,791 jobs and produced \$20.7 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.9% of all jobs and 1.9% of GDP produced in the New York state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the New York ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 88.9% of all ocean workers and produced 79.3% of the New York ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the New York ocean economy, accounting for 7.9% of employment and 13.9% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the New York ocean economy grew 9.6%, driven by employment gains in every ocean sector. Employment in the New York state economy was nearly unchanged at -0.1%, while employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 26.6% in the New York ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector except ship and boat building. Real GDP in the New York ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 2.3%, while the U.S. as a whole grew only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the New York ocean economy averaged \$29,848, 48% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$57,739 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- New York state economy in 2009
 - Employed 8,343,862 workers
 - 6.5% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$1.1 trillion in GDP
 - 7.8% of total U.S. economy
- New York ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 324,791 workers
 - 3.9% of total state economy
 - Produced \$20.7 billion in GDP

- 1.9% of total state economy
- New York state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 88.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 79.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 7.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 13.9% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- New York ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 9.6%
 - Real GDP change: 26.6%
- New York state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total New York employment change: -0.1%
 - Total New York real GDP change: 2.3%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - New York ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$29,848
 - New York state economy annual wage per employee: \$57,739

North Carolina State Summary

The North Carolina state economy supported 3,823,299 jobs and produced \$407.0 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 3.0% of all jobs and 2.9% of all GDP produced in the United States. The North Carolina ocean economy supported 37,285 jobs and produced \$1.7 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.0% of all jobs and 0.4% of GDP produced in the North Carolina state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the North Carolina ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 81.5% of all ocean workers and produced 50.3% of the North Carolina ocean economy's GDP. The marine construction sector employed the second largest ocean workforce, accounting for 6.3% of ocean employment in 2009. The marine transportation sector produced the second largest amount of GDP, accounting for 22.1% of GDP in the ocean economy in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the North Carolina ocean economy declined 9.9%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector except offshore mineral extraction and marine transportation. Employment in the North Carolina state economy fell 0.9% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 13.4% in the North Carolina ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven largely by gains in marine transportation. Real GDP in the North Carolina ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 3.7%, while the U.S. as a whole increased only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the North Carolina ocean economy averaged \$19,706, 51% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$39,844 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- North Carolina state economy in 2009
 - Employed 3,823,299 workers
 - 3.0% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$407.0 billion in GDP
 - 2.9% of total U.S. economy
- North Carolina ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 37,285 workers
 - 1.0% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.7 billion in GDP
 - 0.4% of total state economy
- North Carolina state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 81.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 50.3% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine construction accounts for 6.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine construction produces 11.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 4.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 22.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- North Carolina ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -9.9%
 - Real GDP change: 13.4%
- North Carolina state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total North Carolina employment change: -0.9%
 - Total North Carolina real GDP change: 3.7%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - North Carolina ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$19,706
 - North Carolina state economy annual wage per employee: \$39,844

Ohio State Summary

The Ohio state economy supported 4,943,970 jobs and produced \$462.0 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 3.8% of all jobs and 3.3% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Ohio ocean economy supported 37,592 jobs and produced \$1.5 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 0.8% of all jobs and 0.3% of GDP produced in the Ohio state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Ohio ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 86.3% of all ocean workers and produced 64.8% of the Ohio ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Ohio ocean economy, accounting for 8.6% of employment and 22.1% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Ohio ocean economy fell 7.8%, driven by employment losses in nearly every ocean sector. Employment in the Ohio state economy fell 6.9% and employment in the United States as a whole decreased 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. However, real GDP grew by 3.2% in the Ohio ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by

gains in every ocean sector except marine construction and ship and boat building. Real GDP in the Ohio ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which fell 6.2%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Ohio ocean economy averaged \$19,930, 51% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$40,900 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Ohio state economy in 2009
 - Employed 4,943,970 workers
 - 3.8% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$462.0 billion in GDP
 - 3.3% of total U.S. economy
- Ohio ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 37,592 workers
 - 0.8% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.6 billion in GDP
 - 0.3% of total state economy
- Ohio state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 86.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 64.8% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 8.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 22.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Ohio ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -7.8%
 - Real GDP change: 3.2%
- Ohio state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Ohio employment change: -6.9%
 - Total Ohio real GDP change: -6.2%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Ohio ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$19,930
 - Ohio state economy annual wage per employee: \$40,900

Oregon State Summary

The Oregon state economy supported 1,607,915 jobs and produced \$167.5 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 1.3% of all jobs and 1.2% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Oregon ocean economy supported 26,674 jobs and produced \$1.9 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.7% of all jobs and 1.1% of GDP produced in the Oregon state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest employer in the Oregon ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 69.6% of all ocean workers and produced 29.1% of the ocean economy's GDP, the second largest contribution. The marine transportation sector contributed the most GDP to the Oregon ocean economy and supported the second largest ocean workforce, accounting for 49.6% of GDP and 13.9% of employment in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Oregon ocean economy grew 1.1%, driven by employment gains in every ocean sector except ship and boat building. From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Oregon state economy fell 2.7%, while employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3%. Real GDP grew by 45.1% in the Oregon ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector except ship and boat building. Real GDP in the Oregon ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 12.4%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Oregon ocean economy averaged \$27,754, 32% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$40,757 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Oregon state economy in 2009
 - Employed 1,607,915 workers
 - 1.3% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$167.5 billion in GDP
 - 1.2% of total U.S. economy
- Oregon ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 26,674 workers
 - 1.7% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.9 billion in GDP
 - 1.1% of total state economy
- Oregon state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 69.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 29.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 13.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 49.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Oregon ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.1%
 - Real GDP change: 45.1%
- Oregon state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Oregon employment change: -2.7%
 - Total Oregon real GDP change: 12.4%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Oregon ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$27,754
 - Oregon state economy annual wage per employee: \$40,757

Pennsylvania State Summary

The Pennsylvania state economy supported 5,468,176 jobs and produced \$546.5 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 4.3% of all jobs and 3.9% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Pennsylvania ocean economy supported 37,816 jobs and produced \$2.2 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 0.7% of all jobs and 0.4% of GDP produced in the Pennsylvania state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Pennsylvania ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 73.2% of all ocean workers and produced 53.0% of the Pennsylvania ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Pennsylvania ocean economy, accounting for 15.3% of employment and 28.7% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Pennsylvania ocean economy grew 3.8%, driven by employment gains in ship and boat building and tourism and recreation. From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Pennsylvania state economy fell 1.5% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3%. Real GDP grew by 15.9% in the Pennsylvania ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector except living resources. Real GDP in the Pennsylvania ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 1.8%, while the U.S. as a whole grew only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Pennsylvania ocean economy averaged \$29,271, 35% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$44,829 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Pennsylvania state economy in 2009
 - Employed 5,468,176 workers
 - 4.3% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$546.5 billion in GDP
 - 3.9% of total U.S. economy
- Pennsylvania ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 37,816 workers
 - 0.7% of total state economy
 - Produced \$2.2 billion in GDP
 - 0.4% of total state economy
- Pennsylvania state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 73.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 53.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 15.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 28.7% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Pennsylvania ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 3.8%
 - Real GDP change: 15.9%
- Pennsylvania state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Pennsylvania employment change: -1.5%

- Total Pennsylvania real GDP change: 1.8%
- U.S. employment change: -2.3%
- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Pennsylvania ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$29,271
 - Pennsylvania state economy annual wage per employee: \$44,829

Rhode Island State Summary

The Rhode Island state economy supported 448,842 jobs and produced \$47.5 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 0.3% of all jobs and 0.3% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Rhode Island ocean economy supported 30,069 jobs and produced \$1.5 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 6.7% of all jobs and 3.2% of GDP produced in the Rhode Island state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Rhode Island ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 80.9% of all ocean workers and produced 65.1% of the Rhode Island ocean economy's GDP. The ship and boat building sector is the second largest industry in the Rhode Island ocean economy, accounting for 10.5% of employment and 15.0% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Rhode Island ocean economy fell 1.6%, driven by employment losses in every ocean sector except tourism and recreation. Employment in the Rhode Island state economy fell 6.0% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 8.1% in the Rhode Island ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in tourism and recreation and marine transportation. Real GDP in the Rhode Island ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which declined 3.0%, while the U.S. as a whole grew by 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Rhode Island ocean economy averaged \$25,934, 40% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$43,439 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Rhode Island state economy in 2009
 - Employed 448,842 workers
 - 0.3% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$47.5 billion in GDP
 - 0.3% of total U.S. economy
- Rhode Island ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 30,069 workers
 - 6.7% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.5 billion in GDP
 - 3.2% of total state economy
- Rhode Island state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 80.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy

- Tourism and recreation produces 65.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building accounts for 10.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building produces 15.0% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Rhode Island ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -1.6%
 - Real GDP change: 8.1%
- Rhode Island state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Rhode Island employment change: -6.0%
 - Total Rhode Island real GDP change: -3.0%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Rhode Island ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$25,934
 - Rhode Island state economy annual wage per employee: \$43,439

South Carolina Summary

The South Carolina state economy supported 1,765,739 jobs and produced \$158.8 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 1.4% of all jobs and 1.1% of GDP produced in the United States. The South Carolina ocean economy supported 61,727 jobs and produced \$2.7 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.5% of all jobs and 1.7% of GDP produced in the South Carolina state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the South Carolina ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 89.9% of all ocean workers and produced 82.1% of the South Carolina ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the South Carolina ocean economy, accounting for 4.2% of employment and 6.8% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the South Carolina ocean economy was nearly unchanged at 0.1%. Employment in the South Carolina state economy fell 2.9% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 7.0% in the South Carolina ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in tourism and recreation and offshore mineral extraction. Real GDP in the South Carolina ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which declined 0.3%, while the U.S. as a whole increased 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the South Carolina ocean economy averaged \$19,594, 47% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$36,759 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Three of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, and ship and boat building) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points

- South Carolina state economy in 2009
 - Employed 1,765,739 workers
 - 1.4% of U.S. jobs
 - Produced \$158.8 billion in GDP

- 1.1% of U.S. GDP
 - Average annual wage per employee: \$36,759
 - South Carolina ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 61,727 workers
 - 3.5% of state jobs
 - Produced \$2.7 billion in GDP
 - 1.7% of state GDP
 - South Carolina state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 89.9% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 82.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 4.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 6.8% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - South Carolina ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment nearly unchanged: 0.1%
 - Real GDP grew 7.0%
 - National and State Economic Growth from 2005 to 2009
 - State employment declined -2.9%
 - U.S. employment declined -2.3%
 - State real GDP declined -0.3%
 - U.S. real GDP grew 1.7%
 - Wages per employee in 2009
 - South Carolina ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$19,594
 - South Carolina state economy annual wage per employee: \$36,759

Texas State Summary

The Texas state economy supported 10,149,694 jobs and produced \$1.1 trillion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 7.9% of all jobs and 8.2% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Texas ocean economy supported 177,010 jobs and produced \$69.5 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.7% of all jobs and 6.1% of GDP produced in the Texas state economy.

The offshore mineral extraction sector is the largest industry in the Texas ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 51.7% of all ocean workers and produced 88.2% of the Texas ocean economy's GDP. Tourism and recreation was the next largest employer, supporting 19.2% of the ocean workforce in 2009. Marine transportation was the next largest contributor to GDP, accounting for 5.2% of the Texas ocean economy's GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Texas ocean economy grew 15.6%, driven by employment gains in every ocean sector except living resources. Employment in the Texas state economy grew 5.9%, while employment in the United States as a whole fell by -2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 184.3% in the Texas ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector with the most substantial gains coming from the offshore mineral extraction and ship and boat building sectors. Real GDP in the Texas ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 10.9%, while the U.S. as a whole rose 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Texas ocean economy averaged \$97,242, 113% above the total state economy's wage per employee of \$45,692 per year. This is largely due to the high average annual wage per employee in the offshore mineral extraction sector. Only two ocean sectors (living resources and tourism and recreation) had wages per employee below the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Texas state economy in 2009
 - Employed 10,149,694 workers
 - 7.9% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$1.1 trillion in GDP
 - 8.2% of total U.S. economy
- Texas ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 177,010 workers
 - 1.7% of total state economy
 - Produced \$69.5 billion in GDP
 - 6.1% of total state economy
- Texas state industry composition highlights
 - Offshore mineral extraction accounts for 51.7% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Offshore mineral extraction produces 88.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 19.2% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 1.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 12.3% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 5.2% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Texas ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 15.6%
 - Real GDP change: 184.3%
- Texas state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Texas employment change: 5.9%
 - Total Texas real GDP change: 10.9%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Texas ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$97,242
 - Texas state economy annual wage per employee: \$45,692

Virginia State Summary

The Virginia state economy supported 3,545,623 jobs and produced \$409.7 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.8% of all jobs and 2.9% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Virginia ocean economy supported 126,089 jobs and produced \$7.1 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.6% of all jobs and 1.7% of GDP produced in the Virginia state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Virginia ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 67.8% of all ocean workers and produced 40.9% of the Virginia ocean economy's GDP. The ship and boat building sector was the second largest employer, accounting for 18.5% of the Virginia

ocean economy's workforce in 2009. The marine transportation sector was the second largest contributor to GDP, producing 24.6% of the Virginia ocean economy's GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Virginia ocean economy was nearly unchanged at 0.5%, driven by offsetting employment changes in the various ocean sectors. Employment in the Virginia state economy fell 0.9% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 16.9% in the Virginia ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector. Real GDP in the Virginia ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 3.9%, while the U.S. as a whole rose by only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Virginia ocean economy averaged \$31,133, 35% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$48,239 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Virginia state economy in 2009
 - Employed 3,545,623 workers
 - 2.8% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$409.7 billion in GDP
 - 2.9% of total U.S. economy
- Virginia ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 126,089 workers
 - 3.6% of total state economy
 - Produced \$7.1 billion in GDP
 - 1.7% of total state economy
- Virginia state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 67.8% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 40.9% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building accounts for 18.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Ship and boat building produces 22.9% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 9.6% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 24.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Virginia ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: -0.5%
 - Real GDP change: 16.9%
- Virginia state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Virginia employment change: -0.9%
 - Total Virginia real GDP change: 3.9%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Virginia ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$31,133
 - Virginia state economy annual wage per employee: \$48,239

Washington State Summary

The Washington state economy supported 2,836,283 jobs and produced \$331.6 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.2% of all jobs and 2.4% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Washington ocean economy supported 103,484 jobs and produced \$6.9 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 3.6% of all jobs and 2.1% of GDP produced in the Washington state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Washington ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 70.5% of all ocean workers and produced 44.1% of the Washington ocean economy's GDP. The marine transportation sector is the second largest industry in the Washington ocean economy, accounting for 11.0% of employment and 19.9% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Washington ocean economy grew 1.5%, driven by employment gains in the tourism and recreation sector that offset losses in every other ocean sector. Employment in the Washington state economy grew 2.5% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. Real GDP grew by 14.3% in the Washington ocean economy from 2005 to 2009. The real GDP growth in the ocean economy was driven by gains in every ocean sector. Real GDP in the Washington ocean economy grew faster than the state economy, which grew by 8.1%; while the U.S. as a whole rose by only 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Washington ocean economy averaged \$31,013, 35% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$47,470 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation sector. All five of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, living resources, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Washington state economy in 2009
 - Employed 2,836,283 workers
 - 2.2% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$331.6 billion in GDP
 - 2.4% of total U.S. economy
- Washington ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 103,484 workers
 - 3.6% of total state economy
 - Produced \$6.9 billion in GDP
 - 2.1% of total state economy
- Washington state industry composition highlights
 - Tourism and recreation accounts for 70.5% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 44.1% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation accounts for 11.0% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine transportation produces 19.9% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Washington ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.5%
 - Real GDP change: 14.3%
- Washington state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Washington employment change: 2.5%

- Total Washington real GDP change: 8.1%
- U.S. employment change: -2.3%
- U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Washington ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$31,013
 - Washington state economy annual wage per employee: \$47,470

Wisconsin State Summary

The Wisconsin state economy supported 2,644,190 jobs and produced \$239.6 billion in GDP in 2009, which accounted for 2.1% of all jobs and 1.7% of all GDP produced in the United States. The Wisconsin ocean economy supported 37,173 jobs and produced \$1.6 billion in GDP in 2009, contributing 1.4% of all jobs and 0.7% of GDP produced in the Wisconsin state economy.

The tourism and recreation sector is the largest industry in the Wisconsin ocean economy. In 2009, it employed 78.4% of all ocean workers and produced 48.6% of the Wisconsin ocean economy's GDP. The marine construction sector is the second largest industry in the Wisconsin ocean economy, accounting for 8.4% of employment and 27.5% of GDP in 2009.

From 2005 to 2009, employment in the Wisconsin ocean economy grew 1.0%, driven largely by employment gains in the marine construction sector. Employment in the Wisconsin state economy fell 3.6% and employment in the United States as a whole fell by 2.3% from 2005 to 2009. During the same time period, real GDP declined 4.0% in the Wisconsin ocean economy. The real GDP decline in the ocean economy was driven by losses in ship and boat building and marine transportation that were mitigated, but not completely offset, by gains in the other ocean sectors. Real GDP in the Wisconsin ocean economy fell faster than the state economy, which declined 1.4%, while the U.S. as a whole rose 1.7% from 2005 to 2009.

Wages per employee in the Wisconsin ocean economy averaged \$23,396, 40% below the total state economy's wage per employee of \$39,131 per year. This is largely due to the low average annual wage per employee in the tourism and recreation and living resources sectors. Four of the other ocean sectors (marine construction, offshore mineral extraction, ship and boat building, and marine transportation) had wages per employee above the state average in 2009.

Data Points:

- Wisconsin state economy in 2009
 - Employed 2,644,190 workers
 - 2.1% of total U.S. economy
 - Produced \$239.6 billion in GDP
 - 1.7% of total U.S. economy
- Wisconsin ocean economy in 2009
 - Employed 37,173 workers
 - 1.4% of total state economy
 - Produced \$1.6 billion in GDP
 - 0.7% of total state economy
- Wisconsin state industry composition highlights

- Tourism and recreation accounts for 78.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Tourism and recreation produces 48.6% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
 - Marine construction accounts for 8.4% of ocean employment in the ocean economy
 - Marine construction produces 27.5% of ocean GDP in the ocean economy
- Wisconsin ocean economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Employment change: 1.0%
 - Real GDP change: -4.0%
- Wisconsin state and U.S. total economy growth from 2005 to 2009
 - Total Wisconsin employment change: -3.6%
 - Total Wisconsin real GDP change: -1.4%
 - U.S. employment change: -2.3%
 - U.S. real GDP change: 1.7%
- Wages per employee in 2009
 - Wisconsin ocean economy annual wage per employee: \$23,396
 - Wisconsin state economy annual wage per employee: \$39,131